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CSSR DELEGATE ADDRESSES DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE SESSION

LD102204 Prague CTK in English 2011 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Geneva--The Czechoslovak Government's effort to prevent the misuse of new scientific knowledge for military purposes in general, and the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction in particular, was stressed here Thursday by Czechoslovak delegate Pavel Lukes.

Addressing a plenary session of the disarmament committee, Pavel Lukes emphasized the importance of putting a halt to dangerous and senseless waste of human and material resources.

For this reason, the Czechoslovak delegation plays an active role in the working group dealing with a draft treaty to ban the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons.

The Czechoslovak delegate pointed at some moments which complicate progress in the working group as well as the committee, at questions exceeding the framework of the planned treaty. He stressed the need for a more specific and generally acceptable definition of radiological weapons, and spoke about other technical questions connected with these weapons.

At the end of his speech, Pavel Lukes called on the committee to exert bigger effort for general and complete disarmament.

HUNGARIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES GENEVA DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD101912 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Budapest, July 10 (MTI)--MTI correspondent reports from Geneva: The plenary session of the Geneva Disarmament Committee was addressed Thursday by Ambassador Dr. Komives, head of the Hungarian delegation.

In connection with ban on new types of mass-destruction weapons, the Hungarian ambassador emphasized: It is needed that the disarmament committee deal effectively with this question which figures on its work programme. Imre Komives recalled the May 15 declaration of the Warsaw Treaty's Political Consultative Committee which termed it an urgent task to solve the problem of mass-destruction weapons and which proposed that concrete negotiations be launched on the topic.

In this context, the Hungarian delegate ensured support to the Soviet initiative to set up a work-group of governmental experts to tackle this issue. Imre Komives voiced satisfaction over the information furnished by the sides involved in the Soviet-U.S. talks going on over ban on chemical weapons.

CARTER, HUA GUOFENG MEETING IN JAPAN DENOUNCED

AU101940 Tirana ATA in English 1735 GMT 10 Jul 80

["Carter's Meeting With Hua Guofeng Prologue of New Blackmail and Aggressions"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 10 July (ATA)--As the news agencies report, Carter met with Hua Guofeng in Tokyo. The chieftain of U.S. imperialism and the chieftain of Chinese social-imperialists went to Japan to take part in the (?funeral) ceremony of the premier of that country, but Ohira's bury was only a pretext for these meetings. Now it has become something common that the meetings on occasion of funeral ceremonies for different personalities are turned into assemblies of plots and backstages. In Tokyo Carter and Hua Guofeng made not an occasional meeting to plan the coordination of the strategy and joint acts in the conjucture created in the world today [sentence as received]. This bargain was struck in Japan to coordinate the actions in the framework of the Washington-Tokyo-Beijing aggressive axis. "These meetings and the relations between China, USA and Japan, said Carter, are a means to coordinate strategy for a distant perspective". These meetings and alliances have to do with the fierce rivalry between the superpowers that is, between U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and the Chinese one, as well as between the other imperialist powers in the conjuctures that have been created now in the world and in Asia particularly. The U.S. imperialists, the Chinese social-imperialists and the Japanese militarists are striving by all manner of means to create a military axis to counterpoise it to the Soviet social-imperialists. In this view, this alliance, as well as the alliances created under Moscow's dictate, are a great danger to the peace and security in that area and everywhere in the world. It is a counterrevolutionary alliance, which has in its basis the war and aggression and the stamping out of the liberation movements in the region of Southeast Asia. Carter's statement that they will make every sacrifice to arm their allies in that area as well as Huo Guofeng's meetings with the chieftains Thailand, Philippines, etc., in Japan to convey to them Carter's instructions, speak in the best way of this.

The peoples of Southeast Asia, as well as the peoples of the entire world forcefully condemn the Carter-Hua Guofeng meeting as an expression of the intensification of the counterrevolutionary collaboration between U.S. imperialism and social-imperialist China as a prologue of new blackmail and aggressions.

NEDIN HOXHA, TRADE DELEGATION LEAVE FOR YUGOSLAVIA

AU102037 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] A government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania led by Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade, left for Yugoslavia today. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Esma Ulqinaku, minister of light and food industry; Ksenofon Nushi, deputy milister of foreign affairs; Myrteza Sinoimeri, deputy minister of foreign trade; and others. (Spasoje Tunic), charge d'affaires ad interim of the SFRY Embassy in Tirana, was also present.

BRIEFS

ATHLETIC TEAM TO KOSOVO--Within the framework of the activities anticipated in the agreement for sports exchanges between the Albanian Committee for Physical Culture and Sports and the Kosovo Union for Physical Culture, the athletic team of Tirana left for Kosovo on 10 July. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 10 Jul 80 AU]

BTA COMMENTS ON CARTER-HUA GUOFENG TALKS

AU101121 Sofia BTA in English 0845 GMT 10 Jul 80

[By BTA news analyst I. Stoyanov]

[Text] Sofia, July 10 (BTA)--35 years after the apocalypse of Hiroshima Carter and Hua Guofeng used the mourning ceremony for Ohira to meet in the capital of Japan. Still earlier, Edmund Muskie declared that this meeting has "a symbolic meaning".

True enough, neither the background and cause, nor the content of the Carter-Hua dialogue could have been regarded beyond the framework of gloomy symbolism. In a world rife with dramatic tension and risky situations the contact of the two statesmen, so implicated with the policy of confrontation and crisis clashes, is undoubtedly worrying. And how could it be otherwise considering the fact that with their philosophy on the contemporary world both partners have long ago won themselves the sad fame of adversaries to detente.

Moreover, although from specific positions, both champion the same cause: political isolation and military encirclement of the Soviet Union. The 75 minutes, which Carter and Hua dedicated to the discussion of developments in south-west and South-East Asia, were marked by the sign of common assessments and agreement on the necessary measures for pooling up Sino-American efforts to counter the mythical Soviet menace.

The Carter-Hua political duet is obviously characteristic with harmony of views, which is hardly surprising. The cordiality of the atmosphere of this Tokyo meeting would have been a contribution to the fund of international understanding had it not been inspired by causes hostile to the historical moment. Using the terminology related with peace and stability in that part of the world Carter and Hua have reached unanimity on increasing tension and the hotbeds in the Asian continent.

The airlift bridge between the USA and Thailand, by which the Pentagon whisks away enormous quantities of arms, is in sharp contrast with the pacifist verbosity used in Tokyo. In the same context ring Beijing's increasing threats to Vietnam.

It is not difficult to see after the 75-minute dialogue between Carter and Hua Guofeng in the Far East that the outlines of a possible Washington-Tokyo-Beijing alliance are taking shape. This new formation is detrimental to the cause of detente and increases the chances of confrontation.

The world of peace will obviously make its own conclusions.

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

Welcome in Sofia

AU101021 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0925 GMT on 10 July begins a live relay from Sofia airport on the arrival of Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission to Organize the Party of Workers of Ethiopia.

At 0925 GMT the announcer describes the landing aircraft and the festively decorated airport. Many citizens, Ethiopian students and Bulgarian officials, led by Todor Zhivkov are awaiting the high-ranking guest, the announcer says.

The chief of the protocol approaches the aircraft and is first to greet the guest, after which Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mengistu Haile Mariam are said to cordially embrace.

Mengistu Haile Mariam inspects an honor guard while a military band plays a march. The national anthems of the two countries are then played. The Ethiopian guest acknowledges the greetings of the honor guard and then Todor Zhivkov introduces him to the officials present at the airport.

The following Bulgarian officials are listed as being present: Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Milko Balev, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev and Nacho Papazov.

Todor Zhivkov and Mengistu Haile Mariam then greet the numerous representatives of the Sofia public who are reported to be cheering and waving Bulgarian and Ethiopian flags. Todor Zhivkov and his guest leave the airport and the motorcade proceeds toward the city. The live relay ends at 0939 GMT.

Zhivkov Meeting

AU101825 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission to Organize the Party of Workers of Ethiopia and also commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of socialist Ethiopia, visited Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, at the Boyana residence this afternoon. The two leaders held talks on issues of bilateral relations and on the prospects for their expansion and deepening.

Prior to these talks, Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam laid a wreath and paid his respects at the Sarcophagus of the leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people, Georgi Dimitrov.

The official talks between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Mengistu Haile Mariam began later. Present on the Bulgarian side were Comrades Stanko Todorov; Pencho Kubadinski; Petur Mladenov; Andrey Lukanov; Dimitur Stanishev; Milko Balev; Nacho Papazov; Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; and Vasil Tsanov, chairman of the National Agroindustrial Union.

Present on the Ethiopian side were the members of the Provisional Military Administrative Council Permanent Committee, members of the Executive Committee of the Commission to Organize the Party of Workers of Ethiopia, and ministers accompanying Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Receives Order

AU101929 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, at the Boyana residence tonight presented the Stara Planina Order with a ribbon to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam. This high distinction was given to him for the Ethiopian people's great contribution to the struggle for peace and independence, for the cause of peace, democracy and social progress as well as for strengthening the friendship and cooperation between socialist Ethiopia and the People's Republic of Bulgaria and between the Ethiopian and the Bulgarian peoples.

A State Council decree was also read on presenting the Stara Planina first and second degree orders and the Madara Horseman second degree orders to the persons who accompanied Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, for their merits in developing and strengthening friendly relations between the two countries.

Dinner Held

AU101930 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has given a dinner at the Boyana residence in honor of Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administration and of the Commission to organize Party of Workers of Ethiopia and also commander in chief of the revolutionary army of socialist Ethiopia.

During the dinner, the two leaders delivered speeches. Details on the speeches will be broadcast at 1930 GMT.

TODOROV RECEIVES TURKEY'S FOREIGN MINISTER; TALKS CONTINUE

AU100946 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] On 10 July Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Hayrettin Erkmen, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Turkey. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and Vladimir Gruncharov and Yildirim Keskin, the two countries' ambassadors, also attended the meeting.

The official talks between Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, and Hayrettin Erkmen, Turkey's minister of foreign affairs, will continue today at the Lozenets residence.

MISHEV, ROMANIA'S BOBU BEGIN TRADE UNION TALKS IN SOFIA

AU101830 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Talks between the delegations of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council led by Misho Mishev, Central Council chairman and BCP Central Committee secretary, and of the General Trade Union Confederation Central Council of Romania led by Emil Bobu, chairman of the Central Council and member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, have begun in Sofia.

During the cordial and friendly talks, the two delegations briefed each other on the activity of the two trade unions at the stage of building a developed socialist society in their countries. Issues concerning further expansion of cooperation and fraternal ties between the Bulgarian and Romanian trade unions were also discussed. Certain problems of the international workers and trade union movements were also discussed.

TODOR ZHIVKOV ADDRESSES BNAU CONFERENCE

AU081006 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Within the framework of the celebrations devoted to the 80th anniversary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BNAU], the international conference which is taking place at the Moskwa Park Hotel in Sofia dealt with one of the most topical subjects of our time today--namely with the subject of detente.

The session is attended by BNAU members and candidate members of the permanent board, as well as by representatives of 86 liberal, agrarian, and center parties and organizations.

At precisely 0900 the participants in the conference welcomed Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, he was accompanied by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Petur Mladenov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov and Milko Balev, who also took their places in the honorary presidium.

The meeting and dialogue was opened by Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council and secretary of the BNAU.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov delivered a detailed speech, devoted to the most topical and vitally important problems of mankind--the problems of detente and peace. The participants in the meeting listened to his speech with great attention.

On behalf of those present Petur Tanchev spoke on the remarkable and extensive speech delivered by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, which outlines new horizons for the peasant and democratic parties and organizations in their struggle for peace and detente.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES ZAMBIA'S LISULO JUNE VISIT

AU101822 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] The Council of Ministers have discussed the results of the visit of Daniel Lisulo, prime minister of Zambia, to Bulgaria in June 1980. It was established that his talks with Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, were held in a friendly atmosphere and brought about the signing of various agreements that are expected to contribute to the development of economic, scientific-technical and cultural ties between the two countries.

The exchange of views on international issues has shown the common resolution of Bulgaria and Zambia to continue the struggle against imperialism and colonialism as well as for peace and disarmament, for just economic relations in the world, for detente and for peaceful coexistence.

The Council of Ministers has assigned the competent Bulgarian organs the task of undertaking the necessary steps for fulfilling Bulgaria's obligations arising from the documents signed.

TRICHKOV-LED DELEGATION VISITS MONGOLIA

For Mongolian media coverage of the visit of K. Trichkov, candidate member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Mongolia, see the Mongolia section of the 11 July Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BRIEFS

NEW ITALIAN AMBASSADOR--On 3 July Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Carlo Maria Rossi Arnaud, the newly appointed ambassador of Italy to Bulgaria. The meeting was attended by Boris Tsvetkov, deputy minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO 3 Jul 80 p 2 AU]

VIETNAMESE SCIENTIST VISIT--Sofia, 11 July (BTA)--Professor (Nguyen Khan Toan), chairman of the Social Sciences Committee of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, is on visit here at the invitation of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. The Vietnamese guest will become familiar with the work of the Bulgarian institutes for social sciences and will have talks on cooperation in this sphere. He will visit Varna, Veliko Turnovo, Gabrovo and Plovdiv. Today Professor (Nguyen Khan Toan) met the resident of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, academician Angel Balevski. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1315 GMT 10 Jul 80 AU]

BILAK, FOJTIK RECEIVE CPSU'S ZAMYATIN

LD102056 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Jan Fojtik, secretary of the party Central Committee, today received Leonid Zamyatin, departmental chief of the CPSU Central Committee, who is now visiting Czechoslovakia.

In the course of a cordial and comradely conversation they exchanged experiences on the development of ideological-educational activity and assessed questions concerning the deepening of cooperation between the two fraternal parties in this sphere.

HAMAN RECEIVES NORTH KOREAN PARTY DELEGATION

LD102210 Prague CTK in English 1903 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Josef Haman received here on Thursday a delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea, led by its Central Committee member Kim Hyong-bong, which gets acquainted in Czechoslovakia with party work in electrical engineering and electronic industry. The Korean delegation and Josef Haman exchanged experience in party work in the economic policy, especially in industry.

MSZMP'S HAVASI ENDS WORKING VISIT 10 JULY

LD102045 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, ended his working visit to Czechoslovakia today.

In the course of his stay he was received by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and he also had talks with Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee. They exchanged experiences in the implementation of the leading role of the party in the economic sphere, in the fulfillment of the conclusions on economic and social development adopted at the last congresses of the two parties, in mutual economic cooperation and in the deepening of socialist economic integration. Also stressed in the course of the deliberations was the necessity to deepen and broaden mutual relations in the interest of the unity, cohesion and strength of the socialist community, and the cause of peace and socialism.

Ferenc Havasi also met Leopold Ler, federal minister of finance who informed him about the package of measures for the improvement of the planned management of the national economy after 1980.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

LD101254 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Kiril Dimitrov Zarev, vice chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, left for home on Thursday. Together with member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, Deputy Chairman of the federal government and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Vaclav Hula, he signed in Prague a protocol on the coordination of the economic plans of both countries for the years 1981-85.

HAMAN OUTLINES GOALS, ENERGY PRODUCTION PLANS FOR 1980'S

LD101446 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0700 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Today's RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA carry an important article by Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, entitled: "Permanent and Consistent Attention to the Development of the Sources and Rationalization of the Consumption of Fuel and Energy."

He states that throughout socialist construction the CPCZ has been devoting constant attention to the priority development of the fuel and energy base. The systematic growth of fuel and energy sources has been of fundamental significance for the stability and dynamism of the expansion of the economy and the living standards of the population. It is a convincing demonstration of the correctness of the general line of socialist construction developed by the communist party and its successful implementation.

The profound, fundamental and lasting changes in securing fuel and energy sources but also other raw materials since the middle of the 1970s affect Czechoslovakia as well as other industrialized countries with increasing acuteness. The ensuing immediate requirement facing all sectors and levels of management from top to bottom is to devote greater attention to insuring the needs of the economy as regards fuel and energy and other raw materials. The efficiency of their utilization and the standard of their application to a large extent determine the entire socio-economic development in the 1980s. One of the fundamental aspects of our strategic plans is to raise the efficiency of the national economy and the quality of all work.

In accordance with the directives issued by the 15th CPCZ Congress and the deliberations of the Central Committee, which is systematically dealing with the problem of fuel and energy, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Czechoslovak Government are taking a number of fundamental steps towards elaborating and implementing the state energy policy to enable us gradually to come to terms with the complicated problems in this sphere, but this is a challenging task which demands exceptional efforts and expenditures. Considerable funds are being spent on the expansion of domestic coal extraction and on the construction of nuclear energy resources. We can build nuclear energy projects which in the Seventh 5-year Plan will already be the decisive source of the growth of energy resources, solely with the extensive assistance of the Soviet Union. A long term program on rationalizing consumption and saving fuel and energy has been drawn up and is beginning to be implemented.

Czechoslovakia is taking an active part in solving fuel and energy problems within CEMA. Guaranteed, stable and substantial supplies especially of crude and natural gas from the Soviet Union are of irreplaceable significance in the 1980s for meeting our fuel and energy requirements. This is even more true since in comparison with developments on world markets they are being delivered under incomparably more favorable price and payments conditions.

RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA point out that in accordance with the practices introduced in recent years, the Presidium of the party's Central Committee in June discussed a report of the CSSR Government on the evaluation of fuel and energy supplies for the national economy and the population in the 1979-80 winter period and on the state of preparations for the 1980-81 winter season. In this connection it decided on further measures and tasks of party bodies, organizations and communists. The extensive work accomplished by party, state, economic and trade union bodies and national committees in dealing with the tasks pertaining to the solution of the fuel and energy situation, adopted by the presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and the federal government last June, was highly praised.

Thanks to the immense efforts, understanding and initiative of the working people, especially the miners and power workers, a substantial improvement was achieved last winter in fuel and energy supplies as compared to the winter of 1978-79. The fulfillment and surpassing of the planned coal extraction in 1979 contributed to a particularly important degree to generally smooth supplies. The inauguration of the generation of energy in the first of our V-1 nuclear power stations at Jaslovske Bohunice was of particular importance. Last year it enabled a savings of more than 2 million tons of power-generating lignite. The increased natural gas deliveries from Soviet Union by almost 30 percent in connection with the completion and commissioning of the "Soyuz" pipeline, one of the greatest and most successful joint CEMA projects, did much toward this.

We have made progress in rationalizing and economizing the consumption of fuel and energy including gasoline and diesel fuel. This also confirms the effectiveness of the measures adopted last year on the regulation of their consumption including the introduction of summer time and raising the retail price of fuel, energy and gasoline and diesel fuel in the interest of greater savings and reducing consumption by the population.

Thanks to all these measures and the initiative shown by the people it has been possible to ensure substantially higher fuel supplies in the national economy, above all in power-generating coal stocks for steam power plans which was a key factor in the successful preparation for last year's winter. In general, the adequate fuel and energy supplies last winter prove that given concentrated effort by the party and society, effective politico-orgnizational work, a responsible party approach by managers and the initiative of the people, extremely demanding tasks, stemming from complicated economic conditions, can be mastered successfully.

Comrade Josef Haman then went on to stress that together with the favorable appraisal of work completed the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium stressed with due urgency that it would be an immense political mistake to overrate the results obtained, to succumb to complacency, to underestimate the complicated nature of impending tasks, to slacken efforts for the priority development of the fuel and energy base and, albeit temporarily or partially, reduce the emphasis placed on economizing the consumption of fuel and energy. The fact that last winter fuel and energy supplies were readily available cannot be seen as being the solution of our fuel and energy problem. This is a long-term goal which will require constant and concentrated efforts and substantial funds--all the more so since prospects for the next few years show that the tension between the realistically available sources and the growing requirements of fuel and energy for the economy will increase rather than decrease. If we are to master this situation--and it is entirely within the possibilities of our economy to do this--efforts and attention must be concentrated even more resolutely on the sphere of fuel and energy, train the workers to economize, make more intensive use of all possibilities of science and technology, and the advantages of the socialist system of planned management in order to quicken progress in obtaining energy and rationalizing consumption.

The prompt, responsible and high-quality preparation of the fuel and energy base and of the entire national economy for the 1980-81 winter period--especially in the event of a long and harsh winter--and thus for the successful transition to the next 5-year plan are among the immediate tasks of utmost priority.

Comrade Josef Haman says that in the Seventh 5-year Plan too, domestic coal extraction is and will remain the major task in our power and energy balance. The work of the miners deserves maximum social appreciation.

On this decisive front of socialist construction it is the miners who secure the growing extraction targets with maximum sacrifices and with no regard for their free time. The overwhelming majority of coal basins and mines is fulfilling or surpassing planned targets this year as well, but a complicated situation is arising, especially in the North Bohemian lignite region, which is of major importance and has the greatest tasks in the planned growth of coal production. Extraction shortfall in this region amounted to 1,326,000 tons in the first 6 months of this year and, compared to the same period of last year, its volume is so far 953,000 tons smaller. This situation is caused above all by the long-term failure to achieve the overfulfillment of targets. The profound long-term causes of this state of affairs are due to the fact that throughout the 1970's it has not been possible to master production adequately from the technical point of view and bring about the required operational reliability and planned performance by the introduction of a new generation of extraction equipment with a substantially higher production capacity. As a result, mining preparedness did not keep pace with rising extraction at the end of the Fifth and throughout the Sixth 5-Year Plans which is reflected in worse mining preparedness and leads to difficulties in fulfilling current targets.

Notwithstanding certain partial results, the adopted program of the reconstruction of existing and the modernization of newly supplied large-capacity machinery and long-range conveyer belt transportation from the Vitkovice production unit, and Klement Gottwald steel and engineering works is still not being implemented consistently. That is why, above all, communists in the management of fuel and energy sector, metallurgy and heavy engineering, in the management of supplier production economic units and enterprises have the fundamental political task of concentrating all required forces and resources on securing supplies and on work which is essential for mastering this task more effectively and more rapidly, and even by adopting exceptional measures should the need arise.

Communists in the management of the North Bohemian region and in individual mines must be asked to step up their struggle to more quickly overcome existing shortcomings and for more effective mobilization of internal reserves, especially by making better use of machinery and equipment during periods of their operation, in order to halt unfavorable developments, thus bringing about stable daily output and thereby the fulfillment of the plan.

Capital investment in the North Bohemian region, one of the primary all-state priorities, is of great importance for the future expansion of the basin. Even though certain positive results have been achieved in this respect, the present state of affairs shows that the time has come for essential further fundamental measures to secure the necessary building capacities for the successful progress of planned construction, but it is equally necessary to improve investor preparation.

RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA write that our society is spending substantial sums on the reinforcement of the fuel and energy base, roughly one-third of all industrial investments. It is therefore of immense importance to ensure that these sums are rationally utilized and bring appropriate results. This requires a fundamental improvement of the standard of investment activity in the fuel and energy sector and of the quality of the work of suppliers. Concentrated efforts must be geared to the fulfillment of targets on construction of projects, which are to contribute to mastering the fuel and energy situation this year as well as next year.

This applies in particular to the commissioning of the Melnik-3 power station and the first block of the Prunerov-2 power station and Cierny Vah, and to the reliable operation of technological extraction units within set deadlines at the (?Vrsany) and Chabarovice mines and at other key capacities. Our ability to fulfill spare supplies needs and achieve mandatory capacities must also be substantially improved. It must be said with due criticism that compared with last year certain enterprises and sectors have slackened their attention to supplies for capital investment, general overhauls and the maintenance of aggregates in the fuel and energy base. It is impossible to tolerate such a state of affairs. It must be stressed that the demand of the party's Central Committee and the CSSR Government--that supplies for the expansion of production, transport and the rationalization of the consumption of fuel and energy must be unconditionally ensured with the necessary priority within the set deadlines and quality--retains its full validity.

Comrade Josef Haman states that in energy construction, nuclear power stations already occupy a decisive place in our country. This year's commissioning of the second block with an output of 440 mw and the completion of the construction of the first industrial V-1 nuclear power station at Jaslovske Bohunice was a great contribution to our energy sector.

The growth which we shall obtain by the completion of the other nuclear power stations now under construction, the V-2 at Jaslovske Bohunice and the V-3 at Dukovany, will have a decisive share, more than 65 percent, in the overall growth of power production in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Already last year the specific resolution of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee on this subject mapped out concrete tasks and responsibilities for all plants and organizations participating in this construction, communists and party organizations operating in them as well as territorial party bodies leading them. Constant attention must be devoted to checking its implementation. The unconditional and accurate fulfillment of all challenging demands concerning technological and operational discipline in the manufacture of equipment, on construction as well as in the actual operation of nuclear energy is a categoric imperative.

RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA point out that as a result of all the measures taken, the mobilization of reserves and higher economy energy supplies to large-scale consumers have essentially been smooth since last March. This has undeniably created a significant prerequisite for more stable production and improving the organization of work. But it appears that certain leading workers have started to think wrongly that the question of discipline and economy in the consumption of power is losing its urgency. Unlike last year, this year the consumption of power by large-scale consumers began to develop less satisfactorily. While consumption of small-scale consumers and the population basically remained at the 1979 level between January and May of this year, there has been a disproportionate rise in the consumption of large-scale consumers. The consumption of power from the public grid in this category rose by 7.8 percent between January and May compared to last year, while industrial production increased by 4.2 percent in the same period.

The daily load of the power system remains unfavorable; energy peaks are not being reduced at the required pace, which would bring about a more balanced consumption of power during shifts, days and weeks. That is why the rationalization of the entire power system utilization must be intensified more consistently.

The article goes on to say that the experience gained last year has shown that the accumulation of adequate fuel stocks in the national economy, above all in power stations, is of decisive importance for a good preparation for the winter period. In the remaining part of this year substantial power saving must be made under all circumstances. Even though coal stocks at power stations were higher on 30 June than in the previous years of the current 5-year plan, future standards of coal extraction, the consumption of coal by power stations and other factors might possibly make it necessary to resume certain regulatory measures affecting large-scale consumers to ensure under all conditions the set reserves in power stations. These facts must mobilize communists, leading workers, party organizations and work teams to take prompt measures toward the more rational utilization of power.

RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA state that the CPCZ Central Committee, in its concern for the solution of the fuel and power situations, is placing primary emphasis on guaranteeing supplies for the population even with the existing problems. Thanks to these efforts, 5.2 percent more coal was delivered to the home market between January and May than in the same period last year, and the time schedule of solid fuel supplies to coal merchants is being slightly surpassed even though there remain certain shortcomings in the availability of supplies. Certain problems exist especially with regard to deliveries of selected types of coal where, owing to the quality of the coal and long term changes in extraction technology, resources are inevitably dropping. That is why competent bodies must show far greater initiative in substituting powdered coal, especially for large-scale consumers so that the selected types of coal thus economized can be used for deliveries to the population. After the good experience last year which resulted from using wood as fuel, efforts to utilize this type of fuel must continue this year as well.

Comrade Josef Haman then stressed that the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government again underlined the fundamental significance of the rationalization and strict economy in using fuel and energy. It is generally known that economizing and a better and more rational utilization of fuel are for us cheapest, most effective, and environmentally the most favorable way, and require the smallest investment to overcome the fuel and power situation. This holds true for us even more so because despite partial improvements--compared to international standards--our consumption of primary energy sources remains disproportionately high in comparison to the generated national revenue. Last year, for the first time in the current 5-year plan, planned targets in saving fuel and energy were not only fulfilled but surpassed to a considerable measure. The decisive task now is to ensure that this positive trend should be further expanded this year but above all in the next 5-year plan.

In the next 5-year period we must anticipate a substantially lower growth in primary energy sources than in previous 5-year plans. Particularly in the first years of the Seventh 5-Year plan it will be necessary to create growth in production in individual branches, industries and enterprises essentially by means of using existing or only marginally higher limits of fuel and energy because of extremely restricted possibilities of higher imports and the domestic manufacture of power resources, as well as the fact that the nuclear power stations now under construction will not be fully commissioned until the latter part of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

All these tasks can be fulfilled only by the consistent and effective application of the adopted long-term program for rationalization and economies in the consumption of all types of fuel and energy. This program which concerns all decisive sectors of the national economy, must bring about a substantial reduction in the overall power requirements of our economy throughout the 1980s, together with structural changes, especially in industrial production.

That is why, within the framework of preparing the Seventh 5-Year Plan, enterprises, production economic units and branches must already now devote maximum attention to the priority fulfillment of the tasks contained in this program. This is being done today in all industrialized countries. We must continue to substantially reinforce the political, economic, organizational and administrative pressure on the strictest utilization of fuel and energy. We must make more effective and rapid use of all known and **accessible possibilities of economization, and promptly apply all new scientific and technological discoveries.** We must clearly and publicly expose and take sanctions against all manifestations of irresponsibility and negligence in the economy. The implementation of the approved evaluation system for the improvement of the planned management of the economy is also of major significance in this context.

In conclusion, Comrade Haman states that the demand to save fuel and energy must be the constant object of attention by party, state and social bodies, an essential issue in the promotion of socialist competition and the pledges movement, and retain its full validity. Ministries, production economic units and enterprises have been instructed to start without delay the fulfillment of all challenging tasks connected with the proper preparation for the 1980-81 winter period.

The summer and autumn seasons must be used now and nothing must be left to chance. Party bodies and organizations at all levels are duty bound to adopt specific politico-organizational measures on the basis of last year's experience and in light of the new requirements, and display initiative in preparing for the next winter period. These tasks must be fulfilled with the knowledge that this is one of the decisive factors in the future socio-economic development of society. Their successful implementation will be a significant contribution to the further advance of socialist construction in our country, and the fulfillment of our program objectives.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA PREVIEWS UPCOMING HARVEST IN SLOVAKIA

AU100945 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial by Rudolf Vanco, head of a CPSL Central Committee department: "To Execute the Demanding Harvest in Good Quality"]

[Excerpt] The best possible utilization of the harvesting technology, which must be perfectly prepared everywhere, is the decisive prerequisite for a successful harvest. The farmers [in Slovakia] are to harvest densely sown grain crops from 709,900 hectares, thresh 2,980,000 tons and deliver to the state funds 1,030,000 tons of grain. The state of the vegetation and the recent weather developments warn us that the forthcoming harvest might be difficult and place increased demands on the machinery, people and organizations of labor. Farmers in the Slovak Socialist Republic have 5,076 harvesting combines of their own at their disposal for this year's harvest. Compared with last year the combines' fleet has been expanded by more high-performance combines of the E-516 type. Combines that have been adapted for grain harvest from slopes are also at the farmers' disposal. Within the framework of cooperation agreements 1,380 combines will be transferred to Slovakia from the Czech Socialist Republic, 100 from the Zakarpatskaya Oblast of the USSR and 260 from the Hungarian People's Republic. Apart from those combines, 2,598 high-pressure hay balers, 6,408 automatic pick-up hay loaders and 1,356 self-propelling and 4,574 trailers ensilage and straw-cutters will be employed in the harvest.

It is an urgent requirement to speedily complete the repairs on the harvesting machinery. [paragraph continues]

It is a categorical order of the day for the relevant bodies to seek ways of improving the situation concerning the deliveries of spare parts not only by foreign but also by domestic suppliers. The supplies of accumulator batteries, electrical accessories and gaskets in particular have deteriorated.

COLOTKA VISITS CONSTITUENCY, DISCUSSES HARVEST PLANS

LD092248 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Peter Colotka, premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic, visited his constituency, Nitra, today. At a meeting with district party and state functionaries he expressed great interest in the preparations by agricultural enterprises for the forthcoming harvest work. He also visited fields of the unified agricultural cooperative in (Tisarske Mlynany). During his stay in Nitra, Comrade Colotka inspected the construction site of an hotel which will serve the needs of the permanent national "Agrokomplex" agricultural exhibition.

DELEGATIONS, GENERALS ATTEND YOUTH GATHERING IN MORAVIA

AU081600 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDO PRAVO in Czech on 7 July on pages 1 and 2 carries a 1,000-word report on a nationwide gathering of members of the Pioneer Youth Organization, which took place in Hradec Nad Moravici on 5 July.

The paper briefly summarizes the main address, delivered by CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Josef Havlin, and reports the gathering was attended by delegations of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and the CSSR National Front Central Committee, by Col Gen K. Rusov, CSSR deputy minister of national defense; Lt Gen F. Sadek, chief of the main administration of the Border Guards and of the protection of state borders; Maj Gen M. Vrba, chairman of the Czech Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union for Cooperation With the Army (SVZARM); and by a number of other officials of various party, government and social organizations.

BRIEFS

VISITING INDIAN MINISTER--Vasant Sathe, minister of information and broadcasting of the Republic of India, arrived in Prague on 8 July for a several-day visit to the CSSR. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Jul 80 p 2 AU]

FLOODS IN SLOVAKIA--Recent heavy rains in the east Slovak District of Humenne, which caused the rivers Laborec, Vyrava and Olka to burst their banks, caused damage to fields, forests and roads thus far estimated to Kcs43 million. The rivers Bodroga, Latorica and Laborec in the Trebisov District also burst their banks. Hardest hit was the village Zemplin where 300 meters of road were flooded. Damage has been estimated at more than Kcs1.3 million. The floods claimed no lives. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Jul 80 p 2 AU]

PASSENGER AUTOMOBILE SALES--According to information supplied by the Mototechna enteprise, a total of 129,041 passenger automobiles were sold in the CSSR last year, of which 71,040 were CSSR-made; 30,185 were imported from the USSR; 21,767 from the GDR and the rest from Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia, France, Italy and Great Britain. It is estimated that sales of automobile spare parts in the 1980-90 period will double. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 7 Jul 80 p 5 AU]

FISCHER MEETS WITH JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER IN TOKYO, DEPARTS

LD101444 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1238 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Tokyo--The GDR and Japanese foreign ministers, Oskar Fischer and Seburo Okita, expressed themselves in favor of further developing cooperation between the two states during a meeting in Tokyo on Thursday. Oskar Fischer attended the memorial ceremony for the late premier, Masayoshi Ohira, as the special envoy of GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker.

Foreign Minister Okita expressed his thanks on behalf of his country's people and government for this gesture which was an expression of the good relations which had developed between the GDR and Japan. The GDR's readiness to advance on this basis and strengthen cooperation in the political, economic and cultural field for the benefit of both sides was underlined by Oskar Fischer during the conversation. The ministers agreed that the level already reached made new agreements useful and possible. This view was also shared by the state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Matsuo Takashima, during an ensuing discussion.

The last day of Foreign Minister Fischer's visit to Tokyo was also taken up with meetings with Yoshihiro Inayama, president of the most important Japanese business organization, Keidanren, and honorary chairman of the Japan-GDR economic committee, and with members of the leadership of the ruling liberal-democratic party (LDP), foreign policy expert Keiwa Okuda and the head of the LDP Information Department, Toshiki Kaifu. Bilateral issues and recent international developments were discussed during the meetings which Oskar Fischer had during his visit to Japan with a number of foreign representatives at the memorial service. These included Imelda Marcos, wife of the Philippine president and minister for social affairs and environmental protection, as well as Netherlands Foreign Minister Van der Klaauw and Sri Lanka Foreign Minister Shamum Hameed, as well as other opposite numbers. Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer left for home on Thursday.

KROLIKOWSKI RECEIVES FRANCE'S COUVE DE MURVILLE

LD101335 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1223 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Berlin--The GDR state secretary and first deputy minister for foreign affairs, Dr Herbert Krolikwski, on Thursday received the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French National Assembly, Maurice Couve de Murville, for a discussion.

An exchange of views took place in a friendly atmosphere on topical international issues as well as bilateral relations between the two states. The two sides stressed the need for increased efforts to continue detente and to secure peaceful cooperation between states in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act. They noted with satisfaction that relations between the GDR and France were developing fruitfully in all fields. Furthering the concrete steps to strengthen relations between the GDR and France, said Herbert Krolikowski and Maurice Couve de Murville, is in the interests of both sides and at the same time serves detente and security in Europe.

SINDERMANN RECEIVES AUSTRIAN SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER

LD102036 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1510 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Berlin--Dr Heinz Fischer, deputy chairman of the Socialist Party of Austria and chairman of the party group in the National Council of the Republic of Austria, was received for friendly talks in Berlin on Thursday by Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber.

Dr Heinz Fischer is currently on a fact-finding trip in the GDR. In the course of their extensive exchange of views on current international questions, both men agreed that particularly in the present international situation, parliamentarians bear greater responsibility for securing peace and for preserving the process of detente. The two politicians see the bilateral relations between the GDR and Austria as an expression of close cooperation on the basis of peaceful coexistence.

Erich Mueckenberger, member of the Presidium of the People's Chamber and chairman of the SED party group as well as members of other party groups in the People's Chamber, also had talks with the Austrian guest.

State Secretary Dr Herbert Krolikowski, first deputy minister for foreign affairs, also had talks with Dr Fischer on Thursday.

KLEIBER ATTENDS EGYPTIAN PARTY ON NATIONAL DAY

LD102124 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] To mark Egypt's national day, the Egyptian ambassador to the GDR, Salah ad-Din Abu Jabal, gave a cocktail party in Berlin today. Present was Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, as well as other public fugures.

GHANAIAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT 10 JULY

LD110725 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1038 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Berlin--Ghanaian Minister of Agriculture Dr Andah left for home on Thursday after a 4-day visit to the GDR. During his stay, the guest was received by member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and First Deputy Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Werner Krolikowski for a discussion, held in a cordial atmosphere, on deepening relations between the two states.

Dr Andah held other talks with candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for general and agricultural engineering and vehicle construction, Guenther Kleiber, and with GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle, on questions of further developing economic cooperation. The Ghanaian agricultural minister also visited agricultural technology enterprises and agricultural production cooperatives.

JOINT DIRECTIVE ISSUED FOR 1981 ECONOMIC PLAN

AU091725 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Jul 80 p 3

["Joint Directive of the SED Central Committee Politburo, the GDR Council of Ministers and the FDGB National Executive Committee for the Elaboration of the 1981 Economic Plan and the Thorough Discussion of Its Aims and Tasks With the Working People"]

[Text] The elaboration of the 1981 economic plan in the combines, enterprises, cooperatives and institutions and the thorough discussion of its aims and tasks is marked by its preparations for the 10th SED Congress. Proceeding from the decisions of the 11th and 12th session of the SED Central Committee, especially from the basic orientations in the speeches by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, the elaboration of the plan is aimed at further strengthening the GDR, the first socialist worker-peasant state on German soil.

Content and aim of the elaboration of the 1981 economic plan are determined by the principle. "THE BEST FOR THE 10TH PARTY CONGRESS. EVERYTHING FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PEOPLE."

In the elaboration of the 1981 economic plan it is necessary to focus mass initiatives in preparation for the 10th SED Congress, which emanate from the decisions of the SED Central Committee, on safeguarding what has already been achieved and on continuing to raise step by step the material and cultural living standard of the people.

The basis for detailing exacting and realistic plans for 1981 is the determination of the working people in industry, the building industry, transportation, agriculture and in the other social sectors to achieve comprehensive fulfillment of the 1981 plan and to exceed it by 2 days' production throughout the economy. By setting exacting tasks for the 1981 plan, foundations must be laid for further dynamic development in the years 1981-85.

The yardstick to raise the efficiency and quality of work within the framework of the entire economy are the initiatives of those collectives which have the unanimous objective, in preparation for the 10th SED Congress, to achieve performances that far exceed what up to now has been regarded as normal, and to contribute to a considerable increase in the GDR's economic capacity. Examples of such initiatives are the construction workers pledges adopted at the seventh building conference to essentially reduce the social expenditure in implementing the reproduction process. These initiatives are the guide for purposeful tapping of performance reserves at all combines, enterprises and cooperatives, especially those which at present are not yet working and producing at the level of the advanced ones.

The elaboration of the 1981 plan drafts at the combines, enterprises, cooperatives and institutions as well as the local and central state organs will be effected on the basis of the 1981 state tasks adopted by the Council of Ministers. They include the economic requirements and material conditions for the further consistent implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress, taking into consideration the economic demands on the GDR economy resulting from the still mounting prices in world markets. The 1981 state tasks are the binding state minimum targets. Efforts are to be aimed at exceeding the state tasks when drawing up the plans, through efficient management in all fields.

What is important above all is to thoroughly generalize the experiences of the best in socialist competition for the preparation of the 10th party congress and to utilize them to set high targets in the 1981 national economic plan. High demands will be made on the creative initiative of the innovators, rationalizers and inventors.

The elaboration of the plan at the combines, cooperatives and institutions must concentrate on mobilizing all forces to enlarge the distributable final product. Still greater attention must be paid to qualitative factors in order to achieve a quick growth of productivity and efficiency through intensification and rationalization of production.

The focal points in the 1981 plan elaboration at the combines, enterprises, cooperatives and institutions are the required qualitative changes in production and its structure as well as of product ranges. Thus the prerequisites will be created for high efficiency in the domestic use of products and for favorable sales on international markets from a currency point of view. Special responsibility in organizing the necessary performance increase in the course of raising efficiency and quality of work rests on industrial and construction combines. Through qualified management in the combines, enterprises, cooperatives and institutions of industry, building industry, agriculture, transportation, post and telecommunication, water economy, trade and all other sectors of the economy prerequisites must be created to enable every working collective and every worker to make their contribution to accomplishing the plan tasks.

The time-tested competition initiative--work with the personal or collective plan offer--must be broadly encouraged and utilized in the plan discussion. In close cooperation with the trade unions and the youth organizations the managers must organize the elaboration of the 1981 economic plan and the thorough discussion of its targets and tasks with the working people as a continuous task of tapping and utilizing performance and efficiency reserves until the correlated balancing and completion of the 1981 plan.

I. In socialist competition in honor of the 10th SED Congress under the slogan "The Best for the 10th Party Congress. Everything for the Benefit of the People" it is necessary to obtain greater benefit from every mark, every working hour and every gram of material. The SED Central Committee Politburo, the GDR Council of Ministers and the FDGB National Executive Committee are directing the elaboration of the 1981 national economic plan toward the following tasks and aims:

1. In accordance with the yardsticks of the 11th and 12th SED Central Committee meetings the considerably increased material and intellectual potential must be purposefully utilized to ensure a high increase in performance and efficiency in our economy as well as a long-term scientific-technical research and development lead. The elaboration of the science and technology plan must be concentrated on the immediate and very broad utilization of the best results achieved in research and development to solve production and foreign trade tasks. The projects in research and development must be concentrated on achieving the highest results regarding such products and production technologies which make for a high economy in production and sales.

--At the combines and enterprises tasks must be set and solved providing for further refinement of raw and industrial materials, as well as their complete utilization in an integrated cycle to the extent possible, in order to turn out a larger final product from the available material resources. To that end it is necessary, especially in the power industry, chemical industry and metallurgical industry, to implement tasks affecting production and to introduce available scientific-technical results into production in 1981.

--To implement a higher stage of rationalization and to further raise the scientific-technical standard of products it is necessary to concentrate work on quicker development and broader use of microelectronics, electronic control, computer and automation technology, and industrial machinery. The concepts for introducing microelectronics must be reviewed at the combines involved in order to broaden their application and increase efficiency. For the purpose of increasing production and employing industrial machines, the combines involved will have to specify the plants and the number of jobs that are to be eliminated.

--In setting the tasks for research, development and design it is to be ensured that new and further developed products, processes and technologies reach and help set advanced international standards and that the quality of export products necessary for a high efficiency of exports is guaranteed. The share of products with the "Q" quality mark in the total range of products coming under the test and qualification regulations must be further increased. Priority must be given to raising the technical standards and quality of subcontractor products and finished goods, as well as of spare parts, which are of great importance in solving key economic tasks.

--By raising the economic effectiveness of science and technology more man-hours must be saved and purposeful measures must be taken so that the man-hour savings become fully effective in increasing labor productivity.

The cooperation of research and development institutions of the combines with the academy of sciences and university research must be further deepened, and it must concentrate particularly on the achievement of those research results that lead to modern technologies and processes and permit a substantial increase in labor productivity and more economical use of materials and energy.

--In the process of detailing the plan proposals currently valid norms and standards must be reviewed. Expenditure and consumption standards must be adopted which comply with the latest technical and technological standards and with the economic requirements of a most economical use of labor potential and of material resources.

The directors general of the combines and the heads of the research institutes and scientific-technical institutions must assign the workers in research, development, project-planning and design concretely accountable tasks precisely stipulating the demand on every individual to achieve scientific-technical top-standard results. To attain high objectives in the 1981 economic plan the innovators movement must be even more comprehensively utilized as an effective factor of socialist rationalization. To accomplish scientific-technical tasks and rationalization projects the innovators, rationalizers and scientific labor organization collectives as well as members of the chamber of technology and young people must be assigned concrete tasks and targets. The innovations which have proved to be of practical use must be systematically utilized. Their application in other sectors and combines must be purposefully organized.

2. The growth of production and the higher output of final products must be accomplished with an equal or only slightly higher amount of energy and basic raw materials. To that end, all combines, enterprises, cooperatives and institutions must work out and implement effective measures to ensure higher refinement of available raw materials and industrial materials, higher quality of products, and a decisive improvement of the mass-performance ratio [Masse-Leistungs-Verhaeltnis]. On this basis, a new quality of highly economical use of energy and materials must be attained.

A tangible decrease of production expense, notably of specific energy and material consumption, must be made evident. The norms and indicators of energy and material consumption must be revised according to the latest achievements in science and technology and serve as a base for the draft plans. In order to secure the consistent use of existing reserves, ministries and combines must examine unjustified differences in the level of specific energy and material consumption and make the criteria of the best the yardstick for everybody.

--Higher demands must be made on the efficiency of energy conversion and energy use in 1981. New quality must be enforced in the rational and most economical use of all energy sources.

Enterprises and combines must see to it that state quotas for the highest permissible fuel and energy consumption are adhered to consistently. Most important tasks in the energy sector are the best possible saving of fuel oil, gasoline and diesel fuels.

--Measures for the effective use of existing supplies must be stipulated. The norms for stockkeeping must be revised. The development of surplus supplies must be prevented. All reserves must be exhausted in drawing up the balance sheet of the 1981 draft plans in order to safeguard a continuously running economy with the stipulated supplies of energy sources, raw materials and materials.

--In order to secure performance development, efforts must be stepped up for multiple use and better collection and utilization of existing secondary raw materials and industrial waste products. This especially applies to ferrous and nonferrous scrap metal, waste paper, timber residues, waste oil, thermoplastic waste, reflux container glass and fireproof waste material. To that end, the stipulated tasks and measures to transfer scientific-technical results and create additional capacities for pooling and use of secondary raw materials must be incorporated and implemented in the draft plans. Additional intensification and rationalization measures in existing capacities must be provided for in the 1981 draft plans and reserves opened up for the better use of secondary raw materials, including stepping-up the population's cooperation in this respect.

3. With the 1981 plan elaboration, the use of existing basic assets must be improved and the effectiveness of investments considerably increased. The intensification of social production and socialist rationalization must be further implemented in a purposeful way. To that end, available investments must be concentrated on renovation, modernization and reconstruction of production sections and enterprise departments. At the same time, the existing significant potential of basic assets must be fully used. The yardstick for this is the "joint decision of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and the Council of Ministers in increasing the effectiveness of investments to further strengthen the GDR's economic strength."

This requires:

--Preferential use of investment to swiftly apply scientific-technical achievements and essentially expand the production of new high-quality products. The planning and implementation of investments must consistently aim at attaining the scientific-technical maximum and high economic effectiveness;

--Concentrated planning on the preparation of the projects contained in the plan;

--Meeting deadlines and quality requirements in the winding-up of those investment projects which in 1981 yield a high production increase and high economic effects. Production goals must be reached in a short span of time, the consumption norms must be adhered to and technical-economic performance parameters overfulfilled; and

--Stepping up of the share of rationalization investments to secure optimal use of existing capacities and avoid the start of new investments and investing in expansion. The rating and order to implement the 1981 plan investment measures must be stipulated in line with these requirements to secure high economic efficiency.

The enterprises' own production of branch-related rationalization means and the efficiency of the combines' own construction departments must be purposefully increased to ensure socialist rationalization and existing means must be focused on key tasks to fulfill rationalization tasks in the combine and enterprises. Measures must be taken in the combines which further raise the scientific-technical level of the combines' own creation of rationalization means, especially by using microelectronics and industrial machinery.

Measures for the more rational organization of transportation processes in all branches of the national economy must be stipulated with the goal of tackling transportation tasks with high efficiency and in keeping with time requirements.

4. In evaluating the results of the 7th Construction Conference of the SED Central Committee and Council of Ministers it is important--in order to ensure the increasing building tasks to strengthen the GDR's national economy and to ensure further implementation of the apartment building program as the core of the socio-political program--to safeguard the enhancement of performance and efficiency in the building industry by higher technological standards and more intense rationalization. In the building industry this requires the comprehensive implementation of:

--A more effective organization of the production structure in the building and prefabricated parts industries in keeping with national economic requirements, particularly an increasing share of reconstruction measures in industry;

--Safeguards in comprehensive apartment building, in its unity of new construction, modernization and preservation of the existing building substance. [paragraph continues]

Safeguards are also needed in the purposeful improvement of the relationship between expenditures and benefits, particularly by timely preparation, rational fashioning of building concepts, improvement of the economical use of power and implementation of a tight technological regime in below-grade construction, assembly work and in high quality finishing operations;

--Further rationalization of production processes in the building materials industry on the basis of domestic raw materials in order to create quality improvements, particularly concerning the completing of elements [Elemente], higher thermal insulation properties and reduction in specific power consumption; and

--Considerable reduction of specific building expenditures in ensuring the required utility values in preparing and carrying out building tasks.

5. The efforts of the working people in agriculture, forestry and the foodstuffs industry must be aimed at insuring stable supplies of foodstuffs to the population and raw materials to industry by means of further intensification of production. Reserves in plant and animal production must be developed for this purpose even more effectively.

In animal production particular attention must be devoted to effective reproduction of cattle stocks, to enhancing breeding results and to very thrifty use of fodder in order to further increase meat output. The most important prerequisite for this is achieving high and stable yields for all crops, particularly in grain production, through effective exploitation of the soil. More careful harvesting and storage are of high national economic significance in this respect. As far as fruit and vegetables are concerned, in addition to boosting production, losses during harvesting, storage and processing must be reduced. The available material and financial funds must be used more effectively and reducing the consumption of power constitutes a key point in this.

6. On the basis of the already high and improving qualification level of the working people the detailing of the 1981 plan must be aimed at employing manpower with maximum effectiveness and at further enhancing the effectiveness of social labor capacity, combined with socialist rationalization measures. Points of main emphasis in this respect are:

--More rapid growth of labor productivity as compared with increases in industrial commodity production must be achieved in a constantly increasing number of enterprises and combines, chiefly through enhancement of the technological standard of production, more rapid generalization of the experiences of the best and elimination of unjustified differences in levels.

--Savings of jobs and labor as a key issue in securing a high performance increase must be considerably improved by socialist rationalization measures. More jobs must be eliminated than are being created by investments. The Schwedt initiative, "fewer people produce more," must be purposefully applied in this effort. The manpower structure must be improved on this basis, particularly the share of the work force engaged in immediate production.

--The conditions of work and life, particularly material working conditions, must be improved in enterprises. The draft plan must be based on further measures to restruct activities under conditions that are unfavorable or dangerous to health; the reorganization and organization of new work places must be purposefully continued applying scientific organization of labor.

--Considerable performance reserves must obtained by reducing idle time. Existing differences between ministries and combines must be reduced in 1981. Together with the working people, concrete measures to better utilize working hours, enhance labor discipline and reduce the number of overtime hours must be worked out, deliberated on and laid down. For this purpose systems of time norms and standard solutions of scientific organization of labor must be worked out and applied.

--Administrative work must be further rationalized on the basis of more effective use of available data-processing technology and administrative expenditures must be resolutely cut.

7. In detailing the 1981 plan, the decisions of the SED Central Committee and the Council of Ministers to significantly increase the output of consumer goods--primarily to step up the pace of developing and manufacturing new high-quality consumer goods in keeping with national economic requirements--must be consistently implemented. In particular scientific-technical progress must be exploited more directly and comprehensively to develop consumer goods production including the required deliveries of components, first and foremost by using microelectronics. It is a task of high national economic significance for all combines, including those mainly manufacturing production means, to make a contribution to enhancing the production of consumer goods. The population must be continuously supplied with essential goods on this basis and supplies of industrial consumer goods of high quality and good design must be improved.

That requires:

--Developing additional consumer goods and manufacturing them in great numbers. Goods that are new internationally and that have high utility value, are being readily purchased by the people and can be exported at great profit in foreign currency. The quantities of new consumer goods that have already been introduced into production must be augmented on the basis of national economic demands;

--That development of products be linked as closely as possible with the application of highly productive technology and must be made more effective, particularly in order to enhance quality and dependability;

--An improvement in the economical use of material and power when manufacturing consumer goods in accordance with the available basic raw materials and materials, particularly with respect to the relationship between mass and output, in order to cut the power consumption of electrotechnical consumer goods and household appliances.

Purposeful measures must be carried out in the combines and enterprises to enhance the manufacture of the "1,000 little things" of daily needs as well as of spare parts proceeding from the population's needs.

8. In keeping with the far-reaching transformations on the world market the tasks stipulated in the external economy field are basic issues of the further stable development of the national economy and of management activities in working out the 1981 plan. Fundamental tasks related to more effective fashioning of production and the export structure and enhancing the profitability of exports must be accomplished by the combines and enterprises as well as by the foreign trade organs for that purpose. In keeping with the results of the coordination of plans among the GDR, the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community of states for the 1981-85 period, the specific tasks for the year 1981 related to further deepening socialist economic integration must be taken as a basis in each combine and enterprise for the draft plans with respect to the quantity, quality and range of the products.

In order to enhance the foreign trade efficiency of the combines:

--Comprehensive decisions must be made to concentrate material, manpower and scientific-technical potential in order to ensure above-average development of production of products whose export is profitable. Decisions required in this context to readjust production variety must be prepared and taken as a basis for the draft plan;

--The requirements concerning product variety, quality, scientific-technical standard, packaging and service of major export products must be specifically defined and must be coordinated with the foreign trade organs.

The stipulated targets for exports in 1981 must be ensured to the full extent. The material finalization [Ausspezifizierung] of exports with the foreign trade organs must be safeguarded in good time in preparation for the 1980 Leipzig fair.

In accordance with the changed external economic conditions, measures must be laid down in all combines to save imports and replace them. This must be achieved in particular by:

--The stipulated tasks to increase the economical use of power and materials;

--Increasing domestic output of raw materials, component parts and final products;

--Developing and manufacturing new products that proceed from the initial raw materials and materials available in the GDR.

The measures required for all this must be deliberated on and set forth in constant close cooperation between the organs that are responsible for the balance sheets and the combines and enterprises.

9. A significant cut in prime production costs must be achieved in 1981 as a decisive yardstick for the economic effectiveness of scientific-technical work, for better utilization of basic assets and a reduction in production expenditures. It must be safeguarded by developing new products, procedures and technology and with their transfer into production so that the costs per utility value unit are reduced perceptibly. Reduction in overheads, particularly expenses for management and administration, reductions in expenditures caused by rejects, refinishing operations and work under warranty, as well as cuts of other losses must contribute to effective reduction in costs. In doing so the verification and analysis of prime production costs must be combined with an evaluation and generalization of optimum values.

The available funds and all the existing resources, basic assets and material and intellectual potentials must be employed with maximum effectiveness in all social spheres of the national economy and must be brought to bear to ensure further effective application of the socialist regime of thrift.

II. Working out the draft plan for 1981 and thoroughly deliberating on its demanding targets and tasks for the working people to implement the decisions of the 11th and 12th sessions of the SED Central Committee are making greater demands on the management and planning activities of the combines, enterprises, cooperatives and institutions as well as of the local and central state organs.

It is important at all levels of the economy to strengthen politically responsible activities for the overall interests of the republic in preparation for the 10th SED Congress. [paragraph continues]

Initiatives must be particularly aimed at coping with the national economic targets more rationally and with fewer funds than envisaged by the state tasks.

The heads of the state organs, combines and economic management organs will organize, within the scope of their own sole responsibility, the participation of the enterprises and institutions as well as the continuous collaboration among all performance levels in detailing the draft plans. They will ensure all the required synchronization between enterprises and the appropriate local councils, foreign trade enterprises, bank organs and the organs that are drawing up balance sheets or are charged with drawing up such balance sheets and will make the required decisions. They will cooperate with the trade union leaderships and executive boards in detailing the draft plans.

The directors general of the combines will guide the detailing of the 1981 plan in keeping with the tasks stipulated in the "Ordinance on the National Combines, Combine Enterprises and National Enterprises." On the basis of their own continual conceptual long-term work they must particularly safeguard the international cohesion of the combines' reproduction processes. The directors general are authorized to present to combine enterprises targets to exceed the state tasks in accordance with national economic requirements.

By means of the three fundamental economic indicators for performance evaluation in combines and enterprises--industrial commodity output, net output, basic material costs per M100 commodity output--the comprehensive evaluation of performance growth must be constantly ensured, particularly by comparing expenditures and results, throughout the entire course of detailing the plan. In doing so it is important to explain even more clearly the economic consequences of their actions to all leaders, enterprise collectives, foremen's sectors and brigades and to thus create further points of departure for the required combat positions to solve the demanding tasks.

The directors general must organize constant linkage and cooperation among the combines and combine enterprises. Necessary decisions in the process of detailing the draft plans must be prepared thoroughly and must be made at the appropriate level of responsibility in an unbureaucratic manner.

Decisions within the framework of a combine must be made by the pertinent director general on the spot.

Decisions concerning main problems of substance that exceed the framework of combines will be made after joint deliberation between the ministers and directors general by the pertinent minister, with the help of the State Planning Commission.

Joint work groups of the central state organs and combines may be formed in concurrence with the directors general of the combines and association of state enterprises. This particularly applies to important object-related tasks that are of a fundamental importance for the overall national economic development and exceed the scope of combine decisions.

As a prerequisite for a thorough deliberation on the targets and tasks of the 1981 plan with the working people the stipulated state tasks, particularly quality indexes, must be broken down to the enterprises, enterprise departments, brigades--and wherever possible--down to job workplaces. The leaders in the combines and enterprises must explain--in close cooperation with the leaderships of the enterprise party organizations, the trade unions and the FDJ--the detailed state tasks for 1981 to the labor collectives and expound on the national economic and enterprise key tasks. [paragraph continues]

In so doing the discussion of the plan must be most closely linked with socialist competition, guidance that has an impact on the plan in order to enlist the labor collectives to achieve and overachieve the national economic targets. All competition initiatives, workers proposals, suggestions and criticism as well as recommendations submitted in trade union statements must be carefully evaluated and must be exploited for overfulfillment of the 1980 plan, for fulfilling and overfulfilling the state tasks for 1981 as well as for preparing the new enterprise collective agreement.

In accordance with proven practice all the working peoples' proposals as well as available performance and effectiveness reserves must be comprised in a uniform plan proposal for the 1981 national economic plan. Exceeding state tasks will be encouraged in keeping with legal regulations.

The plan discussion for detailing the 1981 national economic plan in the enterprises and combines will take place on the basis of this joint directive and of a detailed deliberation on its targets and tasks with the working people from 14 July to 25 August 1980 in preparation for the 10th SED Congress.

HERRMANN PRESENTS AWARD TO RUDOLF SINGER ON BIRTHDAY

LD101032 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0925 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Berlin--At the proposal of the SED Central Committee Politburo and Presidium of the GDR Council of Ministers, the State Council chairman awarded Rudolf Singer, Central Committee member and chairman of the GDR State Committee for Radio, the Karl Marx Order. The award was presented on behalf of Erich Honecker by Politburo member and Secretary of the SED Central Committee Joachim Herrmann. He conveyed to Rudolf Singer of the state radio committee the Central Committee's warmest greetings and congratulations on his 65th birthday.

BRIEFS

SPARTACUS GAMES END--This year's Bezirk paramilitary Spartacus games of the Society for Sports and Technology [GST] were concluded at the weekend [5-6 July]. The competitions in 18 disciplines had drawn thousands of visitors. Close to 30,000 GST athletes had participated. Col Willi Baumgardt, deputy chairman of the GST Central Presidium, said that the 1980 Bezirk Spartacus games were the first highlight in the "GST 10th SED Congress Initiative," and that they were characterized by the readiness to strengthen the defense capacity of our workers and peasants state. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Jul 80 p 2 AU]

SOLIDARITY GOODS TO MOZAMBIQUE--In the presence of Mario Machungo, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party and minister of planning and agriculture, and Aranda da Silva, minister for home trade, GDR Ambassador Julian Hollender delivered an extensive solidarity shipment to Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Permanent Political Committee and Central Committee secretary of the FRELIMO Party. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Jul 80 p 5 AU]

TEXTILE PLANT TO ETHIOPIA--The GDR will deliver a complete textile combine to Ethiopia in cooperation with foreign partners. The GDR assumes the coordination of all shipments from the planning stage until the delivery, and the training of skilled personnel. The textile combine will produce 20 million square meters of textiles per year. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Jul 80 p 1 AU]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY FRENCH CP LEADER MARCHAIS

Marchais Interview

LD0711742 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Budapest TV "The Week" program interview by unnamed correspondent with Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport on 6 July; Marchais' answers in French with superimposed Hungarian translation--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Marchais, are you satisfied with your negotiations in Hungary and your visit with Comrade Kadar?

[Answer] Yes, we are very satisfied. The discussions we held were the result of good relations between the two parties. We reviewed the international situation, and at the same time briefed each other about the situations in our countries and the activities of our parties. Finally, we made a few agreements referring to cooperation between the two parties. We also defined the next steps in the relations between the French Communist Party and the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. In general, we are very satisfied with this meeting, which I must say took place at a very important time. As you know the international situation is characterized by much tension, tension which naturally does not arise from a change in the balance of forces, but to the contrary. Our Hungarian comrades and we share the same opinions about this.

The current balance of power favors peace, the forces of progress, democracy and socialism. But naturally imperialism does not leave this unanswered, and this explains the steps it has taken (?recently) such as the deployment of Euromissiles which was decided by NATO, the decision to increase military expenditures, and the decision taken by the Americans not to ratify the SALT II agreement. [Word indistinct] there is a need to increase the activity of progressive forces to enhance peace, detente and disarmament. I must say that on these matters, the two parties have similar stances. During the Paris meeting, which as you know was a result of the initiative of the Polish and French parties, we took steps to further strengthen our fight for peace. During our current negotiations, we emphasized with Comrade Kadar that we must take further steps along this path, and we are ready to do everything to promote the issue of peace and detente throughout the whole world.

[Question] How would you characterize relations between the two countries--those which link Hungary and France, because until now we have only talked about inter-party relations?

[Answer] Relations between Hungary and France are good, but we believe that they can be developed further in the political, economic, scientific and cultural fields. Everyone knows that the French Communist Party supports the development of international contacts and international cooperation so that France can have good relations with socialist countries and all countries. We believe that there is still room for development and there is a need for rapprochement, but we also believe that our contacts are developing well. In the future, there are plans for several visits and mutual meetings between French and Hungarian ministers. We hope that during these meetings new resolutions will come forth and that contacts will be strengthened further in the interest of our peoples and countries.

[Question] How do you see the existence of detente after the Paris meeting of communist and workers parties?

[Answer] In our published declaration we emphasized the thought--we drew the attention of the peoples of Europe--that we are ready for joint action with all forces which make themselves available and are agreeable to this, including the socialists and the Christian Democrats. As I mentioned, one of the topical issues is the intention to deploy American missiles in Europe. This is a step which will once again signal an acceleration of the arms race. This is one of the great themes which one must act upon. The Soviet Union shows a readiness to continue negotiations on this issue, with the condition of course that NATO does not begin to deploy these missiles. This is one of those important issues on which we are able to fight together. I must also add that the French Government has recently shown a willingness and has voiced its intention to prepare the production of the neutron bomb. We are against the neutron bomb. We believe that the readiness of the French Government to do this means a change in French military strategy. The presence of the neutron bomb and the threats of its utilization will mean a change in French military policy, and as far as we are concerned we are resolutely against this. To put it another way, there is no shortage of objectives, what we need is to start negotiations, serious negotiations, so that we can make progress on the path of disarmament. Naturally, we have no illusions--we know very well that disarmament is a composite task, a very difficult task. But if there is goodwill on both sides, it is possible to move forward and make progress on this issue. There is a list of proposals by the Warsaw Pact member countries--as far as the French Communist Party is concerned, we have made proposals also and advanced them at the European meeting of the communist parties in Paris. Finally, there is an opportunity for forces with differing views to find a common objective and to (?act) in unison. We are ready to do this and stressed this during our meeting with Comrade Kadar.

Joint Statement on Talks

AU091413 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Jul 80 p 3

["Discussion Between Janos Kadar and Georges Marchais in Budapest; Joint Statement on the Talks"]

[Text] At the invitation of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais paid a visit to Hungary from 3 to 6 July 1980.

During the visit, an open and friendly discussion took place between the two party leaders. They conducted a comprehensive exchange of views manifesting mutual understanding on the most important current international issues, in particular the struggle being waged for peace, disarmament and the development of international cooperation. They also examined ways to further strengthen relations between the two parties.

As a result of the talks, they agreed on the following statement:

Due to the changes taking place in the world, there are more favorable prospects for the revolutionary forces to advance. Our era is a period of a great transformation of mankind. The transition from world exploitation, backwardness and hardship to a world based on democracy and the people's prosperity continues.

The crisis of the antiquated capitalist system is continuing to deepen. In its struggle to maintain its power, imperialism is compelled to retreat. The forces of socialism, peace and national independence are growing throughout the world.

The socialist countries are playing an increasing role in international life. They are putting the results of their economic development into the service of the welfare of mankind. Also through this, as through other things, they are proving the superiority of the socialist social system in resolving the great issues of our age. The socialist countries' progress, increasing strength and active peace policy constitute a fundamental factor in defending world peace.

The national liberation movement is being augmented by new forces and has recently inflicted considerable losses on imperialism, further reducing its sphere of influence. The peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America are being liberated from imperialist and colonial oppression. The trend of national independence and social progress is strengthening.

In the capitalist countries, the struggle of the workers class and other democratic forces is intensifying to ward off the consequences of the crisis of the capitalist system, against unemployment, and to safeguard and expand democratic achievements. This struggle poses the need for profound political changes with increasing frequence.

Imperialism is striving to counteract the positive changes in the international alignment of forces with additional aggression and coordinated attacks against the progressive movements. It is endangering detente and intensifying the arms race.

The NATO decision concerning the production of U.S. medium-range missiles and their deployment in West Europe endangers the security of peoples and intensifies the arms race.

In the face of the aggressive imperialist intentions, the MSZMP and the PCF regard as necessary a unification of all peace-loving people and democratic and peace movements, in order to prevent, through joint efforts, a further spreading of the arms race, to achieve genuine progress on the path of disarmament and to preserve and consolidate the achievements of detente.

The two parties note with satisfaction that the results of the communist parties' recent Paris meeting constitute a great contribution to the joint struggle to ward off the dangers threatening the peace and security of Europe. They expressed their willingness to actively foster the accomplishment of the objectives laid down in the appeal of the Paris meeting, in particular the deferment of the NATO decision concerning deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles, the initiation of negotiations and the convening of an all-European conference devoted to military detente and disarmament. The two parties advocate holding the Madrid consultation on cooperation and security in Europe at the scheduled time, and the consultation to set the objective of further progress in fully implementing the Helsinki Final Act by all countries and, in particular, of the consolidation of political detente through military detente.

In addition to the struggle for peace, great importance is attached to the struggle waged for creating equal economic relations among countries. The MSZMP and the PCF support the developing countries' legitimate endeavors and their initiatives toward achieving genuine political and economic independence, and toward being able to decide for themselves how their natural resources are to be used, so as to ensure the creation of a system of a new, more fair, type of economic relationship. In achieving these objectives, they attach great significance to the activity of the nonaligned movement.

The two parties believe that the struggle against hunger, illiteracy and economic backwardness is a great task for mankind in our age. With their own means and consistent with the responsibility devolving on them, both the MSZMP and the PCF are actively participating in this struggle.

The two parties are urging a dynamic development of political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and France. Cooperation based on mutual advantages is an effective contribution to the cause of European security and detente, and is, at the same time, consistent with the fundamental interests of the two countries and peoples.

The MSZMP and the PCF are linked by extensive and rich militant traditions. In the course of years, on the basis of equality, independence and mutual respect for each other's positions, effective relations and a profound friendship and accord have been forged between them. It is the resolute task of the MSZMP and the PCF to further strengthen their fruitful relations in order to attain the great common objectives of peace and security, socialism and friendship among peoples.

OVARI RECEIVES SOVIET CULTURAL OFFICIAL

LD102022 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Budapest, July 10 (MTI)--The Soviet cultural delegation which visited Hungary from July 7 to 10 under the leadership of Yuriy Barabash, first deputy culture minister of the Soviet Union, left Budapest on Thursday. The delegation had been invited by Hungarian Deputy Culture Minister Ferenc Ratkai. The Soviet delegation conducted talks about timely issues of bilateral cultural relations and about developing these ties. The discussions also covered preparations for Soviet cultural days to be staged in Hungary.

Yuriy Barabash was received by Miklos Ovari, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, as well as by Hungarian Culture Minister Imre Pozsqay.

DPRK PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD101314 Budapest MTI in English 1043 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Budapest, July 10 (MTI)--Led by Labour Minister Chae Hui-chong, parliamentary deputy, a delegation of the Supreme People's Congress of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arrived on Thursday in Budapest at the invitation of the Hungarian National Assembly. They were received at Ferihegy Airport by Janos Peter, vice-president of the National Assembly, and Kim Yong-son, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Hungary.

MTI ON RELATIONS WITH SFRY PRIOR TO DJURANOVIC VISIT

LD102104 Budapest MTI in English 1752 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Budapest, July 10 (MTI)--As has been reported, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia, will arrive in Hungary for an official friendly visit in the next few days, at the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

The good-neighbourly relations of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia have been developing steadily and in a balanced way for years. The continuous political relations, the regular exchange of views between the leaders of the two countries have a prompting effect on all fields of cooperation.

The meeting of Janos Kadar and Josip Broz Tito in 1977, the exchange of views of the prime ministers of the two countries in 1976, the government-level meetings held with the representatives of the federal republics have determined and enriched the fields of cooperation. Inter-party relations are regular, and cooperation between social and mass organizations is ever more comprehensive.

The economic relations of the two countries are dynamically developing in every area. The 1.5 thousand million dollar target of the barter agreements for the period 1976-1980 have been for the most part fulfilled by the end of 1979. Goods traffic of more than 600 million dollars is estimated for 1980, together with the services. The value of frontier traffic has also increased, surpassing a total of 24 million dollars last year. At the session of the Hungarian-Yugoslav Economic Cooperation Commission, held in Belgrade this year, implementation of long-range cooperation agreements were surveyed in detail, and--on the basis of mutual interest--possibilities for signing new agreements, and expanding the existing ones, were also investigated. Development of vehicle cooperation between the Hungarian Raba and the Yugoslav Dinara companies, boosting railroad vehicle industry cooperation establishing the Zastaya vehicle cooperation, expanding cooperation in the light and chemical industries belong to this sphere.

Cultural relations are also expansive and rich. Actual questions are regularly discussed at the forum of the cultural joint commission. The new working plan for three years was signed this year, making possible substantial development of cultural cooperation. Relations between the two countries' writers associations are also lively, just as between the academies of sciences, which are strengthening on the basis of separate work-plans. Educational relations are many-sided, and the agreement for mutually recognizing the equivalence of school report cards was signed this year. Direct cooperation between the radios, televisions, association of journalists and news agencies is also developing.

Recently the consular convention signed in 1963 was modified, providing even greater protection to the citizens of the two countries.

KOROM, OFFICIALS ATTEND MONGOLIAN RECEPTION IN BUDAPEST

LD102120 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Budapest, July 10 (MTI)--Delgerdalayn (Zhambazhancan), charge d'affaires ad interim of the Budapest Embassy of the Mongolian People's Republic, gave a reception on Thursday in Budapest, on occasion of the 59th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution. The reception was attended by Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee; Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Hungarian Presidential Council; Mrs Janos Keseru, minister of light industry; Ferenc Trethon, minister of labour; Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food; Vencel Hazi, deputy foreign minister; as well as many other leading personalities of Hungarian political, economic and cultural life. Also present at the reception were a number of leaders and members of the diplomatic corps in Budapest.

On occasion of the anniversary, the members of the Mongolian Embassy, headed by charge d'affaires ad interim Delgerdalayn (Zhambazhancan), placed a wreath at the Soviet heroes monument in Budapest's Szabadsag Square. The wreath-laying ceremony was attended by the representatives of the Budapest Embassy of the Soviet Union, the Hungarian Armed Forces and the Foreign Ministry.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS FORMS NEW ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

LD101818 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Budapest, July 10 (MTI)--The Hungarian Council of Ministers held a session on Thursday.

Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the council, reported about the 25th session of the Hungarian-Soviet Commission for Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation. The government approved the report and determined the tasks emanating from the agreements reached at the commission's session.

Without modifying the function and jurisdiction of the State Planning Committee, the Council of Ministers set up an economic committee with a view to coordinating governmental tasks connected with the execution of national economic plans and guiding international economic relations. The government simultaneously dissolved the committee for international economic relations as well as the inter-ministerial price and product traffic committee.

The government adopted decision on the jurisdiction of the culture minister. Accordingly, the culture minister will be in charge of state tasks pertaining to kindergartens, public education, skilled workers' training, higher education, adult school education, professional advance training, managerial training, public culture and the development of the arts. This ministry will also guide research going on in cultural and educational institutions, as well as scientific research related with cultural and educational activities. Furthermore, it will take part in guiding international cultural and educational relations.

The government ratified the election of chairmen and deputy chairmen of the Budapest and county councils. On the basis of a report presented by the president of the National Patents Office, the government reviewed the state of innovation movement in the country. It established that in developing the state guidance of the innovation movement progress had been made in several spheres during the foregoing period. Simultaneously with improvement in the level of such guidance, the government holds it necessary to provide increased moral and financial incentive to workers' innovative activities. The Council of Ministers called it obligatory for the competent authorities to take care of accelerating utilization and expansion of useful innovations.

[Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1630 GMT on 10 July repeats the above report and adds: "Finally, the Council of Ministers approved its own work-plan for the second half of the year, as well as the work-plans of government committees and of the Central People's Control Commission."]

BRIEFS

KNEB SWORN IN--Budapest, July 4 (MTI)--The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has elected the supreme organ of people's control, the Central People's Control Commission (KNEB), for a five year mandate. The president of the committee is Jozsef Szakali. Vice-presidents are Imre Molnar and Istvan Dobos. The Commission has 14 members. The new Central People's Control Commission took the oath of office on Friday in Budapest before Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council. [Excerpt] [Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 4 Jul 80 LD]

KSS-KOR COMMUNIQUE ON WORKERS' STRIKE REPORTED

WA111000 London DZIENNIK POLSKI in Polish 5 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] The authorities of the Polish People's Republic have admitted that the increase in the prices of meat evoked universal indignation among the workers, but they have announced that they will not withdraw this increase. Spontaneous strikes broke out in many factories. However, more serious incidents did not occur. The KSS-KOR appealed to the populace to support the demands of the workers.

As we reported yesterday, the increase in prices was carried out by the Polish People's Republic authorities by way of shifting the greater portion of the supplies of meat, poultry and cold cuts, especially that of good quality, to the so-called commercial stores, where the prices are nearly twice as high as those in the normal butcher shops. The populace was not warned in advance of the proposed price increase.

Preposterous Explanations

Miroslaw Wojciechowski, the official government spokesman, stated that the delay of 48 hours in announcing the price increase was caused by...an unfortunate oversight. Wojciechowski also tried to deny that strikes had taken place and only said that "heated discussions erupted" in the factories. He added that in no case will the government revoke the price increase.

According to reports by Western press agencies, government circles have admitted in unofficial conversations that there were strikes of short duration in many factories. In these conversations a distinct fear is perceived--that the events of 1976 not repeat themselves, for it was because of meat price increases that the violent worker demonstrations erupted.

KOR Communique

The Committee for Social Self-Defense, KOR, published an announcement in Warsaw on 2 July which treated the subject of the course of the present strike action as well as its causes. Among other things, it reads:

"It is known to us that on the announcement of the increase in prices on 1 July, the workers in three enterprises of the Ursus mechanical works went on strike. On 2 July, particular departments of the other enterprises of the Ursus mechanical works went on strike. As of today, of the total 17,000 Ursus work force, approximately 40 percent take part in the strike.

"The strikers are demanding a higher cost of living allowance to compensate for the increase in prices, and also are advancing demands connected with work and wage conditions in particular enterprises (for example, a three-fold increase in the allowance for work under conditions which are hazardous to health, a 10 percent allowance for work on the second shift, etc.).

"The strikes last from 2 to several hours and are interrupted for negotiations with management, which is obligating itself to consider the postulations and furnish replies at a later date. The management is handing to the strikers' representatives written assurances not to take repressive measures against the participants in the strike. The strike in the engine assembly department and the gear section at the Ursus works is continuing.

"The strike of the plants producing Polmo automotible parts began in Tczew on 2 July.... The entire first shift was on strike and the second shift began the strike at 1400. There are approximately 3,500 workers in the plant. The participants in the strike are demanding an increase in wages which will compensate for the increase in prices.

"We are receiving information about strikes in other plants; however, we are not able to verify them at the moment.

Slighting the Populace

"The manner in which the increase was carried out shows once again the complete disregard for the population and its rights. The economic crisis has been going on for several years. The state authorities have done nothing to improve the situation in the country. They are tossing the results of their incompetence onto the population. The increase in prices, without a basic economic and social reform, does not mend anything. The KSS-KOR is in complete solidarity with the strikers and supports their demands. We particularly underline our support for the postulated high cost of living allowance which may, at least partially, hold back the progressive pauperism of the society. We demand full information on the increase in food prices. We demand a full disclosure of the food balance: production, consumption, foreign trade and other expenditures. We are demanding full information on the scope of the worker protest. We warn the state authorities of the Polish People's Republic of irresponsible provocations against the population that lead to national catastrophe. We appeal for establishing meaningful negotiations with the democratically chosen representatives of the working forces. We address ourselves to the working forces in all Poland. We caution against such forms of protests which the authorities could exploit for provoking incidents.... We turn to the entire population for solidarity support for the workers' demands."

HEAVY RAINS IN VOIVODSHIPS CAUSING DAMAGES

LD101334 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Summary] Wroclaw--Over the past 24 hours, 50 mm of rain has fallen in Wroclaw Voivodship. A flood alarm has been announced in 101 parishes and there is a state of alert in 19 more. Antiflooding operations have been stepped up in Wiazow, Lagiewniki, Katy Wroclawskie and Miekinia parishes. Embankments are being strengthened and four farms have been evacuated. Despite the fact that the danger level has been considerably exceeded, in places even by 2 meters, on the Bytrzyca, Clawa, Sleza and Barycz rivers the losses in agriculture have so far been moderate. Long periods of rainfall are also being experinced in Walbrzych Voivodship. There are traffic problems on the E-12 international road. The road is under 1 meter of water in an area near Zabkowice. More rain is forecast.

Further Report

LD101338 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Summary] The rain is still coming down hard in the Pomorze and Kujawy region. Last night there were 20-40 mm of rain in Bydgoszcz, Torun and Wloclawek Voivodships and there was even 90 mm of rain in the area of Melno village in Bydgoszcz Voivodship. The area of flooded agricultural land is increasing. There are more than 100,000 hectares of land under water in Bydgoszcz Voivodship, more than 60,000 hectares in Torun Voivodship, and 37,000 hectares in Wloclawek Voivodship. The flooded area is increasing as the rain continues to fall nonstop. A flood alarm is in operation in 75 parishes in these three voivodships.

Sugarbeet and potato farms have suffered the most. It is estimated that the sugarbeet harvest will be 50 percent lower and the potato harvest 30 percent lower in Torun Voivodship than in previous years. Dwellings and out-buildings in the countryside are in great danger. At the Strzelno state farm in Bydgoszcz Voivodship the barn was flooded and 300 cows had to be taken to other farms. The number of cases of sick cattle is rapidly increasing, and at the same time there is a shortage of fodder because 40 to 60 percent of pastures are flooded in the Pomorze and Kujawy areas, especially in the Notec and Vistula valleys.

Ditches and channels are being deepened by hand because machinery is too heavy on the soft ground. An additional 1,500 tons of nutritive fodder has been sent to Bydgoszcz Voivodship, just as to Torun and Wloclawek Voivodships. The fat industry plant in Kurszica in Bydgoszcz Voivodship has delivered 1,500 tons of ground soya grain.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER DZUR

Dzur 10 July Activities

LD102306 Prague CTK in English 2017 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Warsaw, (CETEKA)--Czechoslovak Defence Minister Army General Martin Dzur, currently visiting Poland at the head of a Czechoslovak People's Army delegation, inspected an anti-aircraft defence unit near Warsaw on Thursday.

In the evening, General Dzur and other members of the delegation attended a friendly meeting at the Czechoslovak Embassy in the capital. Also present were Polish Defence Minister Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, generals and high-ranking officers of the Polish People's Army, and other guests.

Jaruzelski Speech in Opole

AU101525 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 9 Jul 80 p 2

[Speech by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and Polish minister of national defense, at the 8 July soldiers rally in Opole in the presence of Army Gen Martin Dzur, CPCZ Central Committee member and CSSR minister of defense]

[Text] Highly esteemed comrade minister, Army Gen Martin Dzur, dear Czechoslovak comrades in arms, soldiers: Today in a solemn and friendly atmosphere we meet the delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army visiting Poland, led by Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense. On behalf of the Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic, I cordially welcome you once again and greet you, dear Czechoslovak friends.

Your visit is another important example of the close links between our peoples and armies, displays its allied unity and adds new substance to their cooperation.

Multiform relations between People's Poland and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic reach deep into history. We also share the longest good-neighborly border. The Czechs and Slovaks are our close neighbors, and not just geographically.

The destinies of our peoples, their constant efforts in defense of jeopardized freedom and in defense of their own languages, cultures and morality have been intertwined for centuries. We have in our common tradition the great battle of Grunwald, the struggle of Jan Czapka's warriors against the crusaders in Polish Pomorze, the Hussite antifeudal uprisings with the participation of Polish knights, the concurrent paths to progress covered by the best sons of our peoples. It was precisely they, in a new, Marxist-Leninist inspiration, who participated in the defense of the October Revolution and republican Spain, and then waged the gallant struggle against fascism in the dramatic years of World War II.

It was precisely in that period that the community of destinies brought the Poles, Czechs and Slovaks the closest together. Our national and revolutionary goals have merged. Our relations have acquired new features, and have profited by class and internationalistd substances. Our friendship hardened in the fire of battles at the front, in the resistance movement and in the guerrilla warfare against the Hitlerite invaders, and Polish-Czechoslovak comradeship strengthened.

Comrades, the site of the present meeting here in the beautiful Polish land of Opole and among the soldiers of the 10th Sudety Armored Division proudly named after the heroes of the Soviet Army, has a symbolic meaning.

We jointly fought the Hiterite enemy side by side with the Soviet Army, whose historic effort liberated our countries and won victory in the war. Polish troops on the Ukrainian front participated in the Prague operation and liberated the northwestern part of Bohemia. On the other hand, Czechoslovak troops on the same front fought in Subcarpathia, Bieszczady and Upper Silesia. Our present guest and comrade in arms, General Martin Dzur, personally participated in those events.

Those war years have been repeatedly portrayed in art. Here is a picture showing General Ludvik Svoboda in the Dukla Pass. Here, in the Polish land, he started his battle path at the head of the "Czech and Slovak legion." From this land at the head of the 1st corps he entered Czechoslovakia. It is a privilege for me, esteemed comrade minister, to ask you to accept that picture as a present for the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Since that time of war, our common border has closely linked our socialist peoples. It is a result of unity created by common Marxist-Leninist ideals, and from the identical goals and correlative tasks of socialist construction. It results from the feeling of joint responsibility for the security of the countries of the socialist community, and from the identical interpretation of the supreme issue to preserve peace in Europe and all over the world. This was repeatedly emphasized in their speeches by the leaders of your and our parties, Comrades Gustav Husak and Edward Gierek.

Those great goals were prominently reflected in the recent celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the victory over German fascism, and the 25th anniversary of the Zgorzelec Treaty. They were confirmed once again in the most recent declaration of the Warsaw Pact member countries.

Socialist programs call for peace. Our peoples have not forgotten and will never forget the tragic war experiences. We have still a great deal to compensate for and to do. We want to go forward, settle problems and overcome difficulties.

For that reason we carefully watch the present complex international situation. It is not a mere accident. The turn toward deterioration has its class anticommunist mechanisms.

Imperialism is still unwilling to accept the existence of socialism, its development and consolidation. Thus it imposes the arms race, creates a strained situation and brings about cold-war psychoses. This has its international effects and forces us to make vigilant combat preparations. The right to peace is equivalent to the right to live. Our socialist defense community, the Warsaw Pact, was set up in the name of that right. The history of the past quarter of a century has proved its historic role, significance and effectiveness in consolidating peace.

We share the satisfaction that the Czechoslovak and Polish People's Armies constitute and will constitute strong and reliable links in the socialist defense coalition. While consolidating friendship with the Soviet Army and with all allied armies, they manifest the ideals of internationalism and implement in the best way possible the patriotic goals of our peoples. Polish-Czechoslovak comradeship is being manifested daily in exchanges of experience, in organization and training, technical and material cooperation. Contacts by the troops of the Sudety Military District are the most numerous. Thus, contacts between our armies are not only solemn in their nature, they are frequent, working occasions. We are glad to have increasingly more to tell each other and to profit by our meetings on both sides. We shall continue, expand and enrich that activity.

Dear Czechoslovak friends, last year fraternal Czechoslovakia cordially received a Polish military delegation. We were able to see the great achievements of our neighbors and our comrades in arms. We remember well the proofs of friendship with the Polish People's Army. We also would like you to take home from our country similar ideas and impressions. I am convinced that you will be welcome everywhere as cordially, respectfully and friendly as in this unit. Please convey our feelings, best wishes and greetings to all soldiers of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

May fraternal cooperation between our two armies strengthen! May Polish-Czechoslovak friendship prosper! May peace and socialism triumph!

Dzur Speech

LD091456 Warsaw PAP in English 1407 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 9 July, PAP--At yesterday's rally of soldiers of the 10th Sudety Armoured Division, speeches were delivered by the Polish and the Czechoslovak ministers of national defence, General Wojciech Jaruzelski and General Martin Dzur.

Minister Dzur said, among other things: Czechoslovak-Polish collaboration is broad. It covers virtually all the spheres of social life and is developing successfully. Military collaboration is an integral element in mutual relations.

The importance of internationalist unity and cooperation among the countries of the socialist community is particularly visible in the development of international relations. The present international situation, a result of the aggressive American foreign policy and winding up the NATO armaments spiral, calls on us to further close our ranks and strictly coordinate our actions in the struggle for peace and security, first of all in Europe.

Our nations fully approve of the resolutions of the Warsaw session of the Political Consultative Committee as regards the prospects and the necessity for military detente in Eurcpe. We support the convening of an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament which, in line with the Polish proposal, would be held in Warsaw. We agree with the Soviet Union on the issue of negotiations on medium-range nuclear missiles.

Together we support Afghanistan and its efforts to protect the achievement of the revolution. We value highly the internationalist assistance granted by the Soviet Union to the Afghan nation in its struggle against external and internal counter-revolution.

WOJTASZEK SPEAKS AT JABLONNA DINNER FOR HUNGARY'S PUJA

AU101250 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 9 Jul 80 p 4

[Report on speech by E. Wojtaszek, Polish foreign affairs minister, at the 8 July dinner given in Jablonna in honor of F. Puja, Hungarian foreign affairs minister]

[Text] PAP--Minister Wojtaszek emphasized that Polish-Hungarian cooperation was characterized by unity of views on all fundamental issues. Edward Gierek's meetings with Janos Kadar were of fundamental importance for our cooperation.

Having stated that both countries attached much significance to the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation, of specialization and coproduction, the speaker noted the chances for deepening all-round Polish-Hungarian cooperation. We are resolved, he said, to continue to advance along the path already traced, to deepen contacts between our societies, and to contribute a creative part to the consolidation of unity in the community of socialist states.

While referring to the recent conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states, the minister emphasized that in view of the jeopardy to the process of detente, which arose as a result of the invigoration of cold war circles, our community once again manifested the firm will to continue activity to preserve the dialog, the process of detente, to curb armaments and to eliminate military confrontation in Europe. We have set our realistic and constructive program against the policy that is dangerous to Europe and the world. In contrast to that attitude, the recent NATO session in Ankara strongly accentuated the issues dividing the two groups of states, and at the same time belittled the importance of elements concurrent in their stands.

The minister expressed the hope that trends dictated by realism and the feeling of joint responsibility for the destinies of peoples would prevail in the present complex international situation. The attitude of duly appreciating the need for preserving detente and continuing the dialog, meets with support in government circles and among political forces in many Western countries. The meeting of Leonid Brezhnev and Valery Giscard d'Estaing in Warsaw, with the participation of Edward Gierek, was, in this context, an event of particular prominence. We favorably note the new proposals and initiatives voiced by Leonid Brezhnev during the recent Soviet-West German talks. They are of essential importance for overcoming the deadend that has been created in the talks on medium-range missiles by the NATO decision in December last year. We expect the NATO states to take a positive attitude toward those initiatives and proposals.

The speaker expressed the hope that the Madrid meeting will adopt the decision to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament. We would like that conference to be held in Warsaw.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES FINNISH LIBERAL PARTY CHAIRMAN

LD101308 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, received Jaakko Itaelae, chairman of the Finnish Liberal People's Party, who is on an official visit to Poland, in the Belweder Palace today.

ZABINSKI ATTENDS TARNOW VOIVODSHIP MEETING

LD102032 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] The party voivodship committee held a joint plenary session in Tarnow today with the ZSL Voivodship committee. The plenum was attended by Andrezej Zabinski, secretary of the party Central Committee, and Zdzislaw Tomal, deputy chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee. The plenum adopted a resolution outlining the guidelines for improving the efficiency of farming in Tarnow Voivodship in the next 2 years.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

AU101245 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] PAP--A conference of voivodship PZPR secretaries in charge of economic affairs was held in the PZPR Central Committee on 7 July with J. Pinkowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo candidate member, in the chair. Guidelines were discussed for further moves to be taken in voivodships, in line with the instructions set forth in the letter by E. Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, to voivodship party committees, to improve the efficiency of management. Current tasks in the field of invigorating production for marketing purposes and other moves aimed at improving the market situation were also discussed.

T. Wrzaszczyk, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers deputy chairman, discussed problems and tasks concerning the 1981 draft national socioeconomic plan. Participating in the conference were Z. Zielinski, PZPR Central Committee Secretariat member and chief of the PZPR Central Committee Department for Industry, Construction and Transport, and St. Gebala, chief of the Central Committee Department for Trade and Finance.

OFF-SHORE DRILLING IN BALTIC SEA TO BEGIN

LD102218 Warsaw PAP in English 2018 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Warsaw, 10 July, PAP--In a matter of days an oil rig now temporarily anchored at Gdansk's northport will be towed to open sea to inaugrate Poland's first ever go at the likely oil deposits hidden under the Baltic seabed. The 120-metres-high steel platform bought from Holland by the Petrobaltic International enterprise (set up by Poland, USSR, GDR) will be mounted on pillars 26 miles north of the Rozewie lighthouse.

The 72-strong crew have undergone special training, and and finishing touches are being applied to the shoe base constructed by Petrobaltic in Gdansk alongside a special quay. Plying between the oil rig and the shore base will be tugboats, built to Petrobaltic's order at Szczecin shipyard, and a helicopter.

BRIEFS

MEDIA AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE--A delegation of the state television company of France is staying in Poland at the invitation of the radio and television committee. The delegation is headed by Georges Riou, its director general. Today the chairman of the radio and television committee, Maciej Szczepanski, and Georges Riou signed a new agreement for 4 years. The agreement constitutes a continuation of the fruitful cooperation and envisages further mutual expansion in the field of information about various aspects of life in Poland and France as broadcast by the two television enterprises, as well as exchange of programs, journalists and the possibilities of coproduction. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Jul 80 LD]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES USSR VICE PREMIER NURIYEV

AU101947 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1758 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Jul (AGERPRES)--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received in the Neptun resort on July 10, Ziya Nuriyevich Nuriyev, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, now paying a visit to Romania.

The Soviet guest conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial salute and best wishes from L. I. Brezhnev and wishes of success to the Romanian people. Thanking, Nicolae Ceausescu requested that L. I. Brezhnev be conveyed his salute and best wishes and the Soviet peoples be conveyed wishes of prosperity and welfare.

During the interview, they emphasized the fruitful development of the relations of friendship and collaboration on multiple planes between Romania and the Soviet Union, which continuously deepen in the spirit of the Romanian-Soviet summit talks and understandings.

Aspects of the expansion and diversification of the economic collaboration between the two countries were examined and it was considered that favourable conditions are at hand for the intensification of the Romanian-Soviet cooperation in agriculture in the interests of the two neighbouring, friendly states and peoples. With stress laid on the ever greater importance of agriculture in the development of the two countries' economies, both sides' wish was expressed to expand the Romanian-Soviet collaboration and cooperation in various compartments and sub-branches of agriculture and food industry, as well as between speciality research institutes in the two countries. The interview proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES HUNGARY'S LOSONCZI ON REELECTION

AU041955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Jul (AGERPRES)--President Nicolae Ceausescu sent a telegram to Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, which reads:

Your reelection to the office of president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic offers me the opportunity to address you sincere congratulations on behalf of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania and on my own behalf. I am convinced that the development and intensification of the Romanian-Hungarian relations of friendship and collaboration serves the interests of our peoples, the cause of socialism and peace.

RCP SECRETARY COMAN RECEIVES PALESTINIAN LEADER HAWATIMAH

AU101958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1813 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Jul (AGERPRES)--On July 10, Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met the delegation of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine headed by Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of that organization. The delegation pays a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The members of the delegation are: Taysir Khalid, member of the Political Bureau, head of the Foreign Relations Department of the organization, Muhammad Nayif, head of the Socialist Countries Department. On the occasion the sides exchanged information on the present activity and preoccupations of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. The talks passed in a warm friendly atmosphere.

CHILEAN SOCIALIST LEADER ALMEYDA DEPARTS

AU101942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1748 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Jul (AGERPRES)--The delegation of the Socialist Party of Chile led by Clodomiro Almeyda, general secretary of that party, who paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Central Committee of the RCP, left Bucharest on July 10.

The Chilean guests were seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, by other Romanian officials.

ZIMBABWE ECONOMIC DELEGATION ON OFFICIAL VISIT.

AU101945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1752 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Jul (AGERPRES)--On Thursday July 10, Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building industry, met the economic delegation of the Zimbabwe Republic led by Sydney Sekeramayi, minister of lands, rural planning and development, who is visiting Romania.

During the interview which passed in a cordial atmosphere, problems of mutual interest were approached regarding the development of economic relations and of the programmes of industrial and technico-scientific cooperation between the two countries.

The same day, Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, had an interview with the economic delegation of the Zimbabwe Republic.

On the occasion, concrete actions were discussed meant to contribute to the development of economic cooperation and to the diversification and expansion of commercial exchange between the two countries.

CAZACU HOLDS TALKS WITH PCF OFFICIALS IN PARIS

AU101028 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Paris, 10 Jul (AGERPRES)--Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., who is paying a visit to France at the invitation of the C.C. of the French Communist Party (P.C.F.), had an interview with Maxime Gremetz, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the C.C. of the P.C.F.

The interview occasioned an exchange of salutes between Nicolae Ceausescu and Georges Marchais.

During the talks information was exchanged on the current concerns of the R.C.P. and of the P.C.F. and highlighted were the possibilities and modalities of further developing the relations of collaboration and solidarity between the two parties, of enhancing their contribution to the strengthening and expansion of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and France, between the Romanian and the French peoples, in the interests of the cause of peace, independence and social progress. Approached were some aspects of international life, of the communist and working-class movement. During his visit, Virgil Cazacu also had talks with Pierre Juquin, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the P.C.F., when information and opinions were exchanged on the two parties objectives in the ideologic domain, in the field of propaganda activity, as well as on some processes and phenomena of the development of the contemporary society, of the evolution of the world state of affairs.

During this visit interviews also took place with members of the bureau of the P.C.F. federation of the Val de Marne Department, as well as with Michel Germa, chairman of the General Council of that department.

The interviews and talks with P.C.F. representatives passed in a warm, cordial atmosphere.

OFFICIALS ATTEND EGYPTIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU101950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1804 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Jul (AGERPRES)--Muhammad Wajih Husni, ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Bucharest, gave a reception on July 10 in anticipation of the forthcoming celebration of his country's national day.

The guests included Nicolae Giosan, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Richard Winter, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister Secretary of State, the Ministry of Technico-Material Supply and Fixed Assets administration, other Romanian officials.

EMBASSY IN MOSCOW MARKS 10th ANNIVERSARY OF FRIENDSHIP TREATY

AU100758 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Jul 80 p 4

[Text] On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the new Romanian-USSR Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, Romanian ambassador to Moscow Traian Dudas organized a friendly meeting at the embassy.

The meeting was attended by Deputy Culture Minister N.I. Mokhov; A. Tukanova, first deputy chairman of the central leadership of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society, members of the central leadership of the society, representatives of the foreign relations sections of the CPSU Central Committee and of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

The meeting proceeded in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

SCINTEIA CENSURES REPRISALS IN SOUTH KOREA

AU081028 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Jul (AGERPRES)--Public opinion in Romania follows with feelings of full disapproval the repressive actions of the military authorities in South Korea against the progressive personalities, against the population in that country that declare even more insistently for civic rights and freedoms, for the democratization of public life--SCINTEIA newspaper of July 8 writes in an article signed by Professor Constantin Arseni, DSC, chairman of the bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organizations. Mentioning that among those lately imprisoned following another wave of antipopular reprisals, the bloody events in the town of Kwangju, is also Kim Tae-jung, prominent leader of the opposition in South Korea, the newspaper writes: This is an obviously diversional measure aimed at compromising and intimidating the entire movement of protest in South Korea. His imprisonment is a serious violation of civic freedoms, a defiance of the South Korean population's aspirations after democratic changes, after a free life in a unified and prosperous fatherland.

The heroic resistance opposed to the masses of people, [as received] the scope of the resistance movement have tellingly demonstrated how tempestuous the wave of people's anger is, how strong the South Korean people's determination is to fight for re-winning its right to a free and dignified life in an independent, democratic and unified fatherland. At the same time, particularly significant is the fact that the antidictatorial movement has extended, rallying the great majority of the South Korean population in the fight against reprisals and social injustice, against the manoeuvers of the Seoul authorities that aim at maintaning Korea's division.

Beside international progressive public opinion, public opinion in Romania denounces most firmly the repressive measures of the Seoul dictatorial regime and resolutely demands the release of Kim Tae-jung, of the other democratic political personalities, the cessation of persecutions. The Romanian people that has always manifested its full solidarity with the friendly Korean people, with its righteous fight for the attainment of its national aspirations, firmly condemns the antidemocratic and antipopular measures of the South Korean regime, the arbitrary actions and the frame-ups instituted against progressive personalities, demands the halting of reprisals. As it is known, Romania has consistently acted in various forms and ways in defence of the Korean people's imprescriptible right to live in a unified and independent fatherland built through the efforts of the entire Korean nation. She has firmly supported the constructive initiatives and proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the development of the dialogue and links between the north and the south in perspective of Korea's peaceful reunification.

In the name of the human rights principles, public opinion and all citizens in Romania resolutely demand the release of Kim Tae-jung, of the other South Korean patriots, the cessation of persecutions against the democratic, progressive forces in South Korea. The repressive measures undertaken by the South Korean authorities will not be able to stifle the fight of the people's masses for safeguarding their legitimate rights and freedoms, for attaining the loftiest national aspiration--the democratic and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

CORRECTION TO CEAUSESCU FRIENDSHIP RALLY ADDRESS

The following is a correction to the item entitled "Honecker Concludes Official Visit After Talks" and subtitled "Ceausescu Friendship Rally Address" published in the 1 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page H 1:

On page H 10, the last sentence of the first paragraph should read: "Concerning Afghanistan, we welcome the recent measure to withdraw certain Soviet military units from that country and we believe that further resolute action should be taken to ensure a political resolution of the situation, which should lead to halting all kinds of foreign support for antigovernmental forces and, at the same time, to the withdrawal of all Soviet military units."

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SUDAN--By a presidential decree, Comrade Dumitru Ristea was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Democratic Republic of Sudan, replacing Comrade Florian Stoica, who was recalled to the Foreign Ministry headquarters. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Jul 80 p 3 AU]

SRI LANKA MEDIA AGREEMENT--A cooperation convention was signed in Colombo between the Romanian Radio and Television Authority and Sri Lankan Radio Broadcasting. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0400 GMT 6 Jul 80 AU]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF KUZNETSOV, SOVIET DELEGATION

Visit to Slovenia

LD101424 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Ljubljana--The Soviet parliamentary delegation, headed by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, which is in Yugoslavia at the invitation of the SFRY Assembly, visited Slovenia today.

In Ljubljana the visitors laid a wreath at the Heroes' Mausoleum and inspected a department store. The delegation then visited the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, where it had talks with Milan Kucan, its president, and several assembly officials.

The talks dwelt on the socioeconomic development of the Republic of Slovenia and its prospects, the republic's participation in Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation and topical questions of development in the USSR.

After hearing Milan Kucan's detailed statements, Vasiliy Kuznetsov stressed that significant progress had been achieved in the development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations. He further expressed the conviction that there were favourable conditions for further developing all-embracing cooperation. At the end of the talks Milan Kucan, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, entertained his visitors at a luncheon, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Arrival in Sarajevo

LD102308 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2037 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Sarajevo--The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, led by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first vice president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, tonight arrived in Sarajevo from Ljubljana. At Sarajevo airport the guest was welcomed by Niko Mihaljevic, president of the Assembly of Bosnia-Hercegovina, with several assembly officials. During the talks in the assembly, the two delegations exchanged views on questions of joint interest. Acquainting the Soviet parliamentarians with the socioeconomic development of the republic, Niko Mihaljevic emphasized that Bosnia-Hercegovina is interested in further all-round cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

Giving thanks for the warm reception and thorough information on Bosnia-Hercegovina, Vasiliy Kuznetsov expressed pleasure at being, as leader of the Soviet parliamentary delegation, in the republic whose people, together with other Yugoslav peoples, made a considerable contribution to the victory over fascism. He expressed the hope that the considerable progress achieved in Yugoslav-Soviet relations in recent years will facilitate further development of cooperation.

The talks were also attended by the USSR ambassador to Belgrade, Rodionov, and the delegate in the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, Fana Kocovska-Cvetkovic. After the talks, Niko Mihaljevic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, entertained the guests to a dinner which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

MIJATOVIC CHAIRS PRESIDENCY DISCUSSION OF CARTER VISIT

LD101806 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the SFRY Presidency was held in Belgrade today under the chairmanship of President Cvijetin Mijatovic. Taking part in the session were presidents of presidencies of the republics and autonomous provinces and top-ranking officials from the federation.

The Presidency discussed and adopted information on the official friendly visit by U.S. President Jimmy Carter to Yugoslavia. It was assessed that this visit gave a new and significant impetus to the further development of friendly relations and all-round cooperation between the two countries on bases set out on the occasion of President Tito's visit to the United States in 1978 and in documents from previous visits by highest-ranking leaders from the SFRY and the United States.

It was noted that the broad exchange of views on the current very complex situation in the world, in particular on ways to strengthen detente and measures to promote bilateral relations, was meaningful and took place in an atmosphere of full respect for the position and views of the two sides. At the session it was emphasized that the results of President Carter's visit represent a significant contribution to international cooperation, efforts aimed at the relaxation of tension and the strengthening of peace and broader understanding in the world.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, acquainted the Presidency with topical questions of the continued work on adopted measures for an all-embracing program of economic stabilization.

The Presidency received a proposal for the passing of a law on the SFRY Presidency's council for the protection of the constitutional order.

The Presidency adopted a decision on the amnesty of a certain number of convicted persons.

At the Presidency's session, the SFRY Assembly's proposal to elect Ramadan Vranici, up to now the SFRY's ambassador in the Republic of Turkey, as judge in Yugoslavia's constitutional court, was put forth.

Some other questions which lay in the Presidency's constitutional jurisdiction were also discussed at the session.

VRHOVEC ROME MEETINGS WITH COLOMBO, COSSIGA REPORTED

Vrhovec-Colombo Discussions

LD101531 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1424 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Rome--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today held talks with his host, Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

On this occasion they assessed very favorably the fruitful development of good-neighborly and friendly relations between Italy and Yugoslavia. The talks, which were mainly centered on bilateral themes, dealt especially with the application of the Osimo agreements and economic cooperation. Both sides expressed readiness to expand the volume and structure of trade. In this connection, it was noted with pleasure that the trade in the first half of this year was more balanced. This means in practice that Yugoslavia exports are increasing and imports decreasing, while trade is growing in both directions.

The talks also dealt in detail with the possibilities of new aspects of industrial and financial cooperation. Minorities and other themes of mutual interest were also discussed.

The diplomatic heads of the two countries discussed a wide range of international issues. The readiness to achieve all-round development of good-neighborly and friendly relations was again fully confirmed.

Minister Colombo used this opportunity to express again great respect for President Tito, especially emphasizing his constributions to the promotion of friendly cooperation between the two countries. He also said that President Tito left a permanent mark on the contemporary epoch by working above all for stable and just international relations. Minister Colombo emphasized the continuity of friendly relations between the two countries to which Yugoslav President Tito made an invaluable contribution.

Luncheon Speeches

LD101952 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1742 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Rome, July 10 (TANJUG)--"Yugoslavia and Italy are among the first European countries to consistently build their relations on respect for the principles of independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference along with the full mutual appreciation of the differences in their internal systems and international positions".

This was stated in Rome today by Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec, now on a visit to Italy, in reply to the toast delivered by his host, Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs Emilio Colombo at the luncheon in his honour.

At the luncheon given at the Rome Grand Hotel, Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo said that President Tito's death has left on the international scene a vacuum that cannot be filled. Assessing the Yugoslav president as a great man and statesman who constantly strove for peace, Colombo said that Tito achieved exceptional results "owing to his noble [word indistinct], far-sightedness and untiring activity".

Foreign Minister Colombo underlined the broad identity of Yugoslav and Italian assessments both on current international topics and in the field of bilateral relations. He also stressed the importance of the Mediterranean region to which both countries belong.

Speaking of the Osimo agreements, Colombo said that they are a stimulus not only for cooperation at the governmental level but also for relations in the economic, cultural and all other fields.

The favourable development of Yugoslav-Italian relations has also found expression in (?wider context) in the recently concluded agreement between the European Community and Yugoslavia, Colombo said.

It is with lively interest that Italy views the cooperation between the two countries and the increasingly active role Yugoslavia is playing in international affairs in the defense of the sovereign commitments to peace and security in Europe and the world, concluded the Italian foreign minister.

Cossiga, Vrhovec Hold Talks

LD102022 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1841 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Rome--Italian Prime Minister Cossiga has highly assessed the development of Italian-Yugoslav relations. Speaking about his impressions from Belgrade, where he attended President Tito's funeral, he said that he became convinced of the firmness and stability of Yugoslavia.

During the conversation with the federal secretary for foreign affairs, Josip Vrhovec, Cossiga attributed great importance to the development of friendly cooperation between the two countries, for which--according to both sides--the Osimo agreements represent a good basis. Assessing the state of relations as a whole as favorable, the two sides consider that current relations must be developed in the manner corresponding to this character.

The Yugoslav side favorably assessed Cossiga's statement in parliament on the national minorities. Both sides expressed a readiness to approach the minority question in a way which confirms the identity of each people.

Cossiga and Vrhovec also discussed international themes. They stressed that it is necessary to work toward relaxation of tension in the spirit of generally accepted principles of respect for the sovereignty and independence of every nation. The talks also dealt with security and cooperation in Europe and especially with the forthcoming Madrid conference.

NEDIN HOXHA, ALBANIAN TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVE FOR TALKS

AU102038 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] The government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania led by Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade, arrived in Belgrade today. Meeting the delegation at the airport were Metod Rotar, SFRY federal secretary for foreign trade; Alija Basic, assistant secretary for foreign trade; and Branko Komatina, Yugoslav ambassador in Tirana. Also present was Sokrat Plaka, ambassador of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Belgrade.

Meet With Rotar

LD102158 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1838 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Test] Belgrade--Nedin Hoxha, foreign trade minister of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, arrived in Belgrade today with a delegation on a 5-day return visit to our country at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council.

His host is Metod Rotar, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign trade, who also leads the Yugoslav delegation at the talks which started tonight in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade. The talks are also attended by the ambassadors of the two countries, Branko Komatina, SFRY ambassador to Albania, and Sokrat Plaka, ambassador of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to Yugoslavia.

The agenda for the meetings between the government delegations of the two neighboring countries includes questions relating to trade exchange and wider economic cooperation between the two countries. It is also envisaged that an agreement on the exchange of goods and service in 1981 will be signed during the visit. This will be the first medium-term agreement of this kind for the forthcoming period signed by Yugoslavia with another country.

The first very open and cordial plenary session of the two delegations considered questions concerning current trade exchanges and the prospects for the forthcoming 5-year period. Both delegations agreed that trade exchange between the two countries is developing very favorably and that last year's visit by Metod Rotar, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign trade to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and talks held in Tirana on that occasion made a special contribution to this.

It was also emphasized that the return visit by Nedin Hoxha, minister for foreign trade of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and his associates represents an additional stimulus for expanding cooperation between the economies of the two countries. This assessment was also confirmed by the fact that last year ended with a considerably increased volume of trade exchange, which continues this year. It is expected that this year it will reach the value of over $80 million. It is also envisaged that next year the volume of trade exchange will be valued at $130 million, while the planned medium-term agreement for 1981-85 envisages the value to reach over $720 million.

The proceedings were preceded by thorough mutual information of the two delegations with the achieved development of their economies, their possibilities and needs in the current and long-term period as both countries are preparing the adoption of 5-year economic development plans for the forthcoming period. This explains the speedy and complete agreement on a series of possibilities to expand the volume and aspects of cooperation and on the complementary level of the two economies. It was emphasized in this connection that "the greatest advantage lies in the fact that the two countries are neighbors, apart from other technical and technological competitive advantages which lie in cooperation." The talks will be continued.

PULJA, IRANIAN AMBASSADOR DISCUSS TRADE RELATIONS

LD102331 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1531 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--Imer Pulja, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav part of the Mixed Commission for Economic Cooperation between the SFRY and the Islamic Republic of Iran, received Dr Reza Hashemian, Iranian ambassador to Yugoslavia, and had a long friendly conversation on the economic cooperation between the two countries with him. It was noted that mutual cooperation is developing favorably.

In the first 5 months of this year the volume of trade in both directions was worth about $49 million, which is about 15 times more than last year. However, it was mutually agreed that this does not reflect all the possibilities and interests of the two sides.

DEPUTY FOREIGN SECRETARY PESIC VIEWS CSCE PREPARATIONS

AU1111O4 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Jul 80 p 8

[Report on speech by Milorad Pesic, deputy foreign secretary for foreign affairs, distributed to participants of the "Mediterranean 80" roundtable conference held in Dubrovnik from 27 to 29 July]

[Excerpts] Five full years have elapsed since the Helsinki summit conference. The Belgrade meeting (1977-78) constituted part of the continuation of the CSCE, while intensive preparations are now being made for the Madrid CSCE meeting. This is a long enough period to review all actual implications that the CSCE, as a process, has had on European and international relations as a whole.

Detente

On several occasions Yugoslavia frankly set forth the view that the implementation of the Final Act has not yielded the results that, primarily the European and broader world public, expected and that were probably realistic and possible. However, despite the great difficulties and stagnation that have appeared on this road, one should not underestimate what has actually been achieved, whether regarding relative stability of detente in Europe or regarding different fields of inter-European cooperation.

In this connection, one must bear in mind the complex international circumstances--the rivalry between the great powers, the policy of acting from a position of strength and of pursuing spheres of interest, a deep crisis of the bloc concept of detente, the failure to solve the existing crisis hotbeds and the appearance of new ones and so forth--all of which has manifested itself as a limiting factor both regarding the character, level and substance of detente in Europe, and regarding the military aspects of European security. It is necessary to say frankly that the present competition in the arms race between the great powers and military blocs on European soil represents a direct danger to peace, detente and stability on this content. This competition actually jeopardizes all that has been achieved during the course of many years and with exceptional efforts by all European factors on the plane of overcoming the cold war, building trust and accepting the policy of detente and cooperation.

Military Aspects

Proceeding from the principled premise that disarmament measures represent a component of security and equitable international relations, Yugoslavia has always made efforts to see that the CSCE decisions relating to the military aspects of European security are based on: the recognition that political aspects cannot be divided from military aspects of security and that they are interdependent; legitimacy of interests and the right of all European countries to participate on an equal footing in discussing and adopting decisions on all questions of European security and in this sense also its military aspects (the principle of equal security for all European countries, regardless of their international position, social system and so forth); recognition of the geostrategic entity of the European Continent and, finally the linkage of security in Europe and its aspects with security in the Mediterranean, as well as on a wider, world level.

The balance of the Final Act's implementation in this field is, regrettably, disastrously negative. We have witnessed that during the past 5 years the world, and with it Europe, passed through a dangerous cycle of the arms race, which has been accompanied by a number of scientific-technical innovations and advances in the field of the production and perfection of all kinds of weapons. The decisions of the military blocs to produce and deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe is also in line with that.

Mediterranean

The development of the situation in the Mediterranean area also is, unfortunately, not encouraging. The Mediterranean continues to represent one of the most sensitive areas in which many contradictions and conflicts of a regional and wider importance, primarily the Middle East crisis, are confronted in a "concentrated" form. Their echoes reach Europe and affect the level of inter-European relations.

The world economic situation is characterized by a continuation and intensification of negative trends from previous years, a deepening of structural disharmonies and inequitable international economic relations, and the exceptional increase in the importance of the energy question (which is becoming one of the basic preoccupations of all countries and the entire international community), a stagnation in the negotiations on setting up a new international economic system and the further widening of the gap between the developed countries and the developing countries. The bloc competition over creating new economic spheres of interest is also becoming intensified. All this increases the efforts of the blocs and great powers to retain and to strengthen their strategic control over the most important resources of energy and other raw materials.

A great obstacle to a more intensive development of economic relations and cooperation in Europe are those policy aspects of the existing economic groups that attempt to protect their narrow interests, something that affects the development and interests of less developed countries in Europe.

Human Rights

Human rights, which form an entity and which in contemporary conditions are of the widest possible importance, represent a problem that is encountered by all countries of the world, a problem that appears in various forms, such as civil and political rights, and in the present stage of the modern world's development, particularly as economic, social, cultural and other rights. This illustrates the fact that the world is changing and that we have arrived at a process of creating new social and economic relations.

There can be no doubt that human rights represent a sensitive area of international relations. For this reason the examination of problems connected with the implementation of human rights should be approached with a full feeling of responsibility precisely for man and his rights and freedoms while bearing in mind the fact that there are no generally valid models and ways of life, irrespective of the values attached to them. Any approach that could, whether desired or not, actually be reduced to interference in the internal affairs of other countries certainly would not contribute to the protection of human rights. However, likewise, national sovereignty must not become a barrier to implementing human rights or a cover for violating them. [paragraph continues]

Accordingly, we must move along a precise path and take full account of mutual rights and responsibilities, while clearly contributing with our actions and efforts to the creation of the most favorable conditions possible for ensuring human rights throughout the world.

Preparations

The present period of active preparations for the Madrid meeting presupposes active and constructive activities of all the participants so that the relations in Europe may again be directed toward the preservation and strengthening of detente. The success or failure of the Madrid CSCE meeting will have deep implications for detente and relations in Europe and beyond.

The SFRY, like many other countries--Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, said in conclusion--advocates that the Madrid meeting, or its concluding stage, be held at the level of ministers. The aggravated international and European relations, the deep crisis of detente and the danger of military contests impose this need. This would also enhance the question of political responsibility of all the participants for the preparations as well as for the results of the Madrid meeting of the CSCE.

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER TO VISIT 17-18 JULY

LD111144 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, July 11 (TANJUG)--At the invitation of Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec, Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany Hans-Dietrich Genscher will pay an official visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on July 17-18.

DRAGOSAVAC CHAIRS LCY MEETING ON ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

LD102240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1432 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--If one is to judge by the conditions in the domestic economy and the situation on the international market, the realization of the policy of economic stabilization will continue for a long time to determine the essence of the activity of society. The problems are well known and the lines of action have been determined. However, some of the examples of behavior do not give the impression that the seriousness of the situation and the complexity of the tasks have been understood. Much time is still wasted in adopting generalized programs and repeating known attitudes. And also there are expectations that someone else will solve the problems. Consequently there is need for much more energetic and positive activity by all the social forces, especially the League of Communists, so that the realization of economic stabilization will mean further strengthening self-managing social relations.

This, in brief, is the essence of the meeting held today by the secretaries of the presidiums of the central and provincial committees of the League of Communists and the executive secretaries of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, chaired by Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The aim of today's exchange of views was to assess the progress so far made and decide what should be done in implementing the decisions of the last LCY Central Committee session at which the socioeconomic and political situation in the country was analyzed.

Dusan Dragosavac, in his introductory speech, said that the central question at the present juncture is in particular, the implementation of changes in associated labor. In other words there is a wide gap between ideological orientation and practical action. We have done much, Dragosavac said, on the theoretical and institutional methods of solving questions, but at the same time our practical actions yield fewer results. In this connection it is indispensable to make a radical change of approach to the elimination of the accumulated economic difficulties, because the manner of work so far used has exhausted all its reserves. Above all, there is not enough determination to use one's own reserves, to raise productivity, to reduce consumption to the limits set by real income, to improve the organization of production and so forth.

Naturally, Dragosavac added, the problems of economic stabilization cannot be solved in a campaign manner, or overnight. This must be our everyday and permanent task. We do not need verbal support and pleading and vows in favor of the adopted attitudes. Positive action and greater personal responsibility are what we must insist on at this moment. This is the prerequisite not only for the consistent realization of the first stage of economic stabilization measures, but also of the measures to be defined in the new medium-term plan.

The greater part of the responsibility for the current insufficient level of activity is borne by the League of Communists, which needs to better equip itself for work within the system. Today, however, problems are discussed in the same way in all sociopolitical organizations, although we have carried out a division of work. Were Communists to act differently at their work places, it is certain that their say would be decisive.

At today's meeting particular emphasis was laid on the fact that summer should not mean a break in the work of solving current and long-term economic problems. Some questions to which the greatest attention should be devoted at the moment were also noted. For example, an agreement on prices should be adopted as soon as possible as the current decision on placing a ceiling on prices will not give results indefinitely. Similarly, there is a need to work more speedily on coordinating balance of payments positions of the republics and provinces, as well as on the foreign currency customs system and the revaluation of basic resources. Investments are the greatest problem. A reduction in investments is being carried out too slowly and they continue to account for 40 percent of the social product. Also, very little is being done about the revision of unrealistic plans.

At today's discussion the problem of a temporary shortage of consumer goods was not (?overlooked). Although some objective reasons for this were not disputed, it was nevertheless judged that shortages of goods are primarily the result of carelessness and irresponsible (?behavior) in this sphere. The republics, provinces and large towns, it was noted, should have more idea about the needs of citizens and have greater responsibility.

The aim of today's discussion was not [word indistinct] a (?repetition) of statements about difficulties, but a consideration of the (?possibilities) for their elimination as quickly as possible. In the words of all participants in the discussion, the only solution lies in decisive, specific action by all, from the organizations of associated labor to the federation. The readiness and disposition of working people and citizens to be involved in solving these problems are such that they offer a guarantee of success.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL RAISES PRICES OF OIL PRODUCTS

LD102303 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2023 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--As reported by the Federal Secretariat for Information, several questions relating to the economic system, economic policy and relations between Yugoslavia and other countries were discussed at today's session of the Federal Executive Council, presided over by Gojko Ubiparip. Some sociopolitical and organizational questions were also discussed.

In cooperation with the competent organs of the republics and autonomous provinces, the Federal Executive Council adopted a decision to increase production and retail prices of oil derivatives. The Federal Executive Council adopted this decision as a result of increased import prices of crude oil and of a change in the dinar exchange rate.

According to this decision, which comes into force on 11 July, the retail prices of individual oil derivatives will be:

	Old Price	New Price
	(In Dinars Per Liter or KG)	
86-octane gasoline	15	19
98-octane gasoline	16.50	21
D-1 gas oil	11.70	16.50
D-2 gas oil	11.70	16.40
D-3 gas oil	11.50	16.20
EL and LS gas oil	7.40	10.30
Heating oil--light	4.676	6.307
Heating oil--medium	4.250	5.726
Heating oil--medium (metallurgical)	4.651	6.273
Heating oil--heavy	3.486	4.684
Heating oil--heavy (metallurgical)	3.813	5.130
Jet fuel	9.530	12.00

As well as these prices, the prices of motor and industrial oils, as well as of lubricants and grease, have also gone up, by 19 percent.

With the agreement of the republics and autonomous provinces, the Federal Executive Council also adopted a regulation on changing and supplementing the regulation on taxes on turnover of oil derivatives. As a result of the changes and supplements the rates of basic tax on turnover of all oil derivatives have been reduced as a result of the higher starting point for calculating this tax, which brought about a slower growth in retail prices of oil derivatives.

The Federal Executive Council also adopted a decision on priorities in supplying the home market with certain imported products, such as medicines and the raw materials for production of medicines, detergents and the raw materials for their production, lemons and coffee. According to the decision, these products will be given priority for importing and in payments to other countries. The decision will come into force before the end of this year.

At today's session the council also adopted a decision on setting the prices of certain products. The decision sets out that the provisions of the decision on setting a maximum level of prices for all products and services, which the Federal Executive Council adopted on 6 June this year, should not apply to the setting of prices for coke, detergents and raw materials for their production, certain kinds of medicines and coffee.

The prices of these articles will be set according to the regulations on setting prices for these products which were in operation on 6 June, according to adopted regulations.

In agreement with the republics and provinces, the Federal Executive Council also adopted a decision on buy-up prices for this year's wheat. According to this, the buy-up price of all three classes of wheat goes up by 1 dinar per kilogram. Thus the new buy-up price for first class wheat is now 6 dinars per kg, for second class 5.70, and for third class 5.40 dinars per kg. The new buy-up prices for wheat should contribute to an increased buy-up of this important food product, as well as to more rational use of it.

The Federal Executive Council was also acquainted with standpoints set out at the joint session of the Federal Social Council for Economic Development and Economic Policy and the Federal Social Council for Questions of the Social System on the indicators and criteria for assessing the degree of development of the economically insufficiently developed republics and the Socialist autonomous Province of Kosovo in the next medium-term period. In this connection, the Federal Executive Council has asked the competent federal organs to prepare the necessary measures and regulations which will then be sent to the SFRY Assembly.

The Federal Executive Council today also set out a draft agreement on the bases of the social plan for Yugoslavia for the 1981-1985 period on coordinating and directing trends of social reproduction. The draft is a basis for coordinating the standpoints of republics and autonomous provinces in the interrepublican committee for planning and development. The council also received information on previous activities and measures undertaken for the rationalization, substitution and conserving of energy, as well as a joint program of long-term measures.

In the sphere of relations between Yugoslavia and other countries, the council discussed information about the forthcoming 16th ministerial conference of the Interstate Council of Copper-Exporting Countries (CIPEC), which is to be held in Lusaka from 21 to 23 July. The council also received the report of the Yugoslav delegation which took part in the 35th session of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, as well as proposals for continued cooperation between our country and this commission.

DJORDJIC ON FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DECISIONS ON MEDICINES SHORTAGE

LD101938 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1305 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Belgrade--The exceptional treatment which the Federal Executive Council has given within the framework of stabilization measures to the production and supply of medicines in the country has somewhat eased the acuteness of the situation concerning the market supplies of these products. Despite this we face the shortage of about 200 medicines from the list of about 1,400 registered medicines. For this reason the vice presidents of the republican and provincial executive councils and secretaries of the self-interest communities for economic relations with foreign countries reached definite agreement at the session held in the Federal Executive Council yesterday to give priority to the allocation of foreign exchange for the importing of deficitary medicines over the importing of southern fruit, coffee and other goods, with the exception of lemons.

This was stated to a TANJUG correspondent by Mila Djordjic, deputy chairman of the Federal Committee for Labor Health and Social Production.

A proposal for temporary restrictions on exporting medicines produced in the country until the needs of the domestic market have been satisfied, which was raised at the session was temporarily withdrawn. It was judged that few exported medicines are in short supply on our market. However, it was envisaged that the allocation of foreign exchange to pharmaceutical manufacturers should be made conditional on the needs of the domestic market being met first.

In this connection it is necessary to arrive at an agreement among the manufacturers on the distribution of foreign exchange and on the acceptance of the obligation to keep the market regularly supplied with medicines and medical material, Mila Djordjic stressed. This particularly applies, she added, to medicines on the so-called priority list. This is work in which a large number of our prominent medical and other experts are engaged, particularly the commission for medicines. The purpose of this work is to ensure that no medicine of vital importance, is in short supply on the market. This list is to be adopted by the Federal Committee for Labor, Health and Social Protection at its session tomorrow.

CROAT ASSEMBLY VIEWS LOCAL FOOD SHORTAGES

LD102345 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1443 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Zagreb--The shortage of some basic foodstuffs on the market in Croatia was at the center of attention of the delegates of all three chambers of the Croat Assembly today.

In the opinion of the deputies of the Chamber of Associated Labor, the Sociopolitical Chamber and the Chamber of Municipalities of the Croat Assembly, there is no real justification for this shortage, because certain difficulties, especially with regard to ensuring foreign exchange for importing individual components for production, could be eliminated by timely measures and the adoption of suitable decisions.

The shortage of detergents, coffee, sugar, edible oil, glass and other packing materials represents the weakness and inefficacy of the agreement between those in charge of supplies and production conditions, as well as of the weakness of the agreement between the republics with regard to ensuring the foreign exchange necessary for production or importing food and goods.

It was also stated that the effect of the recent measures adopted by the Executive Council was already being felt and that the situation was improving. The delegates of all three assembly chambers, therefore, asked the Executive Council to continue following the situation with regard to supplying the population with consumer goods, and to propose and undertake timely and efficacious measures to prevent any further deterioration and to eliminate the present shortcomings and shortages on the market.

HODZA INTERVIEWED BY FINNISH TV ON COUNTRY'S FUTURE

AU091049 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jun 80 p 7

[Interview by Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency, granted to Finnish television in Helsinki on 29 May 1980]

[Excerpts] [Question] To what extent was Yugoslavia prepared for President Tito's death?

[Answer] Although we were aware of the fact that Tito had reached old age, knowing his characteristic great vitality, we all hoped that he would overcome the illness. From this aspect Yugoslavia was not prepared for President Tito's death. However, at the same time, both in the constitutional respect as well as regards the organization and activity of all social institutions, Yugoslavia was prepared directly by Tito himself to continue along its established paths.

At his initiative, we have been organized for a long time on the principle that nothing must surprise us under any conditions.

Process of Revolutionary Development

[Question] Yugoslavia cannot remain the same in the future as it was in Tito's era. What will change?

[Answer] Why should it not be the same as it was? Tito is no longer alive among us, but Tito is in us. "After Tito--there will be Tito"--this is the thought with which all of Yugoslavia is now working and living. Tito's concept of Yugoslavia has been accepted by all our peoples and nationalities. Accordingly, in its basic characteristics, Yugoslavia will in the future be as it was during Tito's life: on the domestic level a self-managing socialist community of peoples and nationalities enjoying equal rights, while in the international relations a nonaligned independent country.

We are all determined to persist on this orientation. There is no power that can make us deviate from this path.

However, this does not mean that we have a static view of society. During President Tito's life, too, constant changes were made in accordance with domestic social development and with the situation in the international relations, but on the basis of the already known basic postulates. In this respect there will be changes also in the future, but solely as a process of revolutionary development within the framework of a clear vision, Tito's vision of present and future Yugoslavia.

With President Tito's demise Yugoslavia and the world are poorer because of the loss of an exceptionally great statesman of our epoch.

[Question] Many foreign observers believe that the collective leadership, such as you have now in Yugoslavia, cannot function for long, but that one person will soon have to lead the country. Do you need a new Tito?

[Answer] Tito was unique. Allow me to cite here the words of your president and our dear friend, Urho Kekkonen: "Tito really was an exceptional man." [paragraph continues]

However, regarding the deliberations about the feasibility or infeasibility of the collective leadership's functioning, I will remind you that collective leadership is not the only, as some people like to say, "Yugoslav phenomenon" that has provoked many contradictory views in a world of established institutions.

But as you see, life has demonstrated that we were right. We are also now on a good path. Social self-management and our nonaligned foreign policy have won general recognition in the world and have insured for Yugoslavia such an internal development and such an international affirmation that Yugoslavia had never had in its history.

[Question] A widespread view exists, and this may also be a bad joke, that Tito was the only real Yugoslav, and that others are Serbs, Croats, Macedonians and so forth. Yugoslavia is a multinational state. How stable is it now?

[Answer] It is correct that President Tito was a real, and I would also add, the first Yugoslav, in the sense that he was our leader, that he had exceptional historic assets for creating Yugoslavia as it is today. However, to the same extent Tito also was the first Croat.

Yugoslavia is a multinational community. Six peoples and several national minorities (nationalities) live in it on a completely equal basis. There is neither domination by anyone, nor discrimination against anyone. Nothing is being imposed on anyone.

[Question] Yugoslavia holds a very prominent place in the world politics--if we consider its leading role in the nonaligned movement, for instance. Do you think that anyone from outside will exert pressure on Yugoslavia in the future to change its course in foreign policy?

[Answer] At this moment there are no such attempt by any side. However, we do not rule out such a possibility. However, any such attempts would be nothing new for us. From its birth in World War II Yugoslavia has faced various foreign pressures, speculations and pretensions.

We Do Not Need Anyone's Protection

We have never and we will never retreat from any pressures or any kind of force, regardless from which side it may come.

As in the past, we will be completely autonomous, independent, complete masters in our country. We do not want what does not belong to us, but we will not give what is ours. We are prepared and capable of protecting our independence alone. We have a modern army and a perfected system of all-people's defense. We do not need anyone's protection. It is alien to Yugoslavia to link itself to any military alliance (bloc).

[Question] Yugoslavia, like all countries, also has problems. Which are the most serious problems in Yugoslavia now?

[Answer] The most serious problems facing Yugoslavia now are similar to the problems facing a great many countries. They are economic problems. For several years now the world economy has been struggling with serious difficulties. In the highest state and political forums of the country we have adopted a policy and measures for stabilizing economic trends. We are planning a calmer and more even course of economic development, rationalization of production and an increase in productivity, as well as economies at all levels.

[Question] Yugoslavia has its own socialist model. Is this model perfected and complete regarding the further development of society or must you change and correct it in the future?

[Answer] There is no need to vitally change or correct the foundations of our self-managing socialism. This does not mean that our system is perfect, complete. We believe that there is no perfect and complete socialist model.

[Question] All in all, how would you briefly define the inheritance that President Tito left to Yugoslavia?

[Answer] Tito left to his country a high level of self-managing, humanistic socialism, equality, the brotherhood and unity of peoples and nationalities, a dynamic pace of economic and general groth, complete political stability for the country and clear guidelines and prospects for the future.

KRZAVAC DENOUNCES MILOVAN DJILAS' INTERVIEWS

AU101921 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Jul 80 p 9

[Savo Krzavac article: "Djilas' Interviews: The Blindness of a Renegade"]

[Text] Although subjected to great grief and misfortune which enveloped us first with the illness and then the death of Comrade Tito, president of the SFRY and president of the LCY, every Yugoslav was proud of what the world said on this sad occasion about Tito and our country. It was a reason for Yugoslavia to be at the center of world attention for a few months. Thousands of newspaper articles, radio and television broadcasts on Tito and Yugoslavia were published every day in all countries at all latitudes of the globe. The great majority of them epxressed admiration for Comrade Tito, who with his work marked the epoch in which we live, and for Tito's Yugoslavia, which in its own house reached the greatest achievements in the emancipation of labor and man and which, in the international community, made a great contribution to the establishment of equal and just relations among nations and states. We found such contributions even in journals which for quite clear reasons had not been favorable to us earlier. Among the general sympathies in the world for Yugoslavia, stimulated by the great prestige of Tito and Yugoslavia, it was unreasonable to oppose the public opinion and the general feeling in the world.

Pathological Fear of Being Forgotten

A few isolated, hardly noticeable voices nevertheless appeared in all this, trying to refute everything that the whole progressive world manifested. They all, indeed, would not be worth any attention had they not been joined by the "standard bearer" from Yugoslavia, as a matter of habit, this time as always on similar occasions. Living in a constant, one may say pathological, fear of being forgotten, Milovan Djilas watches for every opportunity to spring out in public and to say anything, just so that he will be written and talked about.

For years now, even after several convictions and serving sentences in the past 20 or more years because of hostile activities, advocating the overthrow of the social order in Yugoslavia, Djilas has been trying the democratic patience of our society and has never missed an opportunity to attack in the crudest way the domestic and foreign policy of Yugoslavia with his statements and writings, primarily for the most reactionary newspapers in the West and even for media of the Yugoslav fascist emigrees. [paragraph continues]

Of course he does not do it alone, but has fervent assistants; in the country, from among the narrow circles of the adversaries of self-management, national equality and a democratic socialist development of our society, and abroad from among the reactionary circles who are bothered by independent, socialist and nonaligned Yugoslavia. They have opened bank accounts for him because he spits on his country and the achievements which it attained during its revolutionary development, and they pay him high fees because he endeavors to destroy or undermine those achievements. In addition he also receives our high pension. His New York publisher, for instance, warned him a long time ago that he is not interested in Djilas' "fine writing" (when he offered his manuscript on Njegos) but in texts with an anti-Communist content, "otherwise he will have a poor market." It is well known what this Djilas' "market" is, where his "goods" sell well and where his pamphlets become the leading reading of all the opponents of Tito's Yugoslavia and unite them regardless of their ideological and political contrasts and different aims.

All Who Unite on Djilas' Texts

Thus the bourgeois liberals, the Cominformists, the Chetniks and the Ustashis have all united on Djilas' texts. His book, "Wartime" (published in 1977), has become required reading in the black propaganda of the reactionary circles in the West against the national liberation struggle in Yugoslavia, for which the progressive public in that same part of the world expressed its admiration at the time when the struggle was waged, just as the whole progressive world still does now.

Chetnik, Ustasha, White Guard and other emigre organs and other reactionary media in the west copiously carry excerpts from Djilas' book, stressing that in this way they "eliminate the myths and legends of the official historiography of the national liberation war." In his hostile blindness, Djilas tries to morally discredit a movement and a struggle for freedom that with its ethical values rose to the highest humanist heights and has been remembered in the world for it. And he says about the national liberation war: "We had sound ideological explanations for the brutality, killings and other unpleasant things that had to be done."

Benefactors and Advisers in the Political Underworld

Without any feeling of reverence for the victims of fascism and war, 35 years after the war he even disputes their numbers: "One million and 700,000 is an exaggerated number, a number presented by Yugoslav propaganda." (ENCOUNTER, English journal, December 1979) But he himself knows very well that immediately after the liberation, thousands of commissions were at work listing every victim by name, and that number was officially confirmed at the war crimes trial in Nuremberg in 1945.

Djilas finds his benefactors and advisers in the circles of the political underworld. He is not disturbed by the fact that he corresponds and consults with, among others, Stojiljko Kajevic, the infamous Chetnik priest, who was even sentenced by an American court to 15 years' imprisonment for terrorist activities. Feeling that Djilas is his natural ally, Kajevic writes to him: "Here I am and here are others, here we are in unity with you.... Please tell me whether it is time that all the positive forces among emigrants be organized? My standing is excellent both with the Serbs and the Croats, and the others. I enjoy their full confidence and I could rally them with one call...."

One could write in particular about the moral and political features of the journalists and other foreigners who turn to Djilas. What, for instance, could one say about the seriousness of a journalist with a sonorous name who asks Djilas the following question at the request of Radio Free Europe: "I do not wish to drag you to this obviously sensitive question, but when talking with Mihajlo Mihajlov in the United States recently, he said, allow me to quote him: 'When Tito dies,', he said, 'Djilas could become the president of Yugoslavia...'" Not even such people in free Europe are so ignorant of how Djilas has been and remains greedy for power.

In his out-and-out desire to stand out and to be noticed at any price, Djilas tries to cover up his inferiority comples with statements such as the following: "From one article to another, from one month to another, I expressed my doubts and my increasing opposition. First I overthrew Stalin, then I fixed my critical views on Lenin and ultimately finished (even though not yet in 1954) with a qualified rejection of Marx, too."

Speculation on Behalf of Dark Forces in the World

Djilas overthrew everything. Nothing was left over.

One does not know of an anti-Yugoslav campaign in which Djilas has failed to intervene or failed to be an instrument or spokesman of hostile propaganda against Socialist Yugoslavia, carrying the "authority" of a former man from "the very top of the party and the state." After this or that, he arranges and rearranges Yugoslavia according to his will, or to put it better, according to alien will. He gives priority to one or another nation, and accords leadership in "the assumption of power to one personage or another; he assesses and evaluates which of the foreign powers will have more or less influence in Yugoslavia, whether and when one of them will occupy it, and in general, what will happen to Yugoslavia and when. He indulges in speculation on behalf of dark forces in the world, painting Yugoslavia in their colors and producing fabrications tailored to their wishes. This time again, as always in the past, he does not bother about the workers class, the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, nor their vanguard, the LCY, as the only factor of construction and determination of the fate of this country.

Just as his employers do, Djilas chooses the moment that he thinks he will be able to inflict the greatest damage to Yugoslavia by his activities. He joins in every campaign against Yugoslavia in a synchronized way, striving to rally the adversaries of our system at home in addition to his links with hostile circles abroad. He meets, corresponds and converses with renegades and the people who in any situation have come into conflict with the policy of the LCY and of our society. They have all become close to him: the Cominformists, the Chetniks, the Ustashi, the nationalists, the liberals and all the other opponents of freedom and self-management in our country.

When Yugoslavia was host to the CSCE, Djilas and like-minded people abroad tried to put in the dock a country which has become a synonym for the struggle to emancipate labor and man in the world, because of so-called violations of human rights and "political terror." At the time of the 11th LCY Congress, he attacked the League of Communists as a bureaucratized dogmatic sect; and afterwards he tried to discredit the initiative concerning collective work and leadership. He chooses a time when he will introduce discord into the relations of the League of Communists, with the communist parties of the West or of East Europe, making "first hand" assessments with the "authority" of a revered judge on the motivations of some action or move of the League of Communists. [paragraph continues]

He assesses if there is freedom in this country or not; teaches how the opposition should be united against the social system in the country; he predicts the failure of the nonaligned policy; he refuses "to assume some high office in society." He "knows everything." And he thinks that he is allowed to write and to say what he wants and to do what he will, against the norms and laws of this society. For this irresponsible and illegal talking and activities he receives propaganda support and high monetary rewards by those circles in the world that would wish Yougoslavia to be as Djilas visualizes it.

A Road Characteristic of All Renegades

They also made themselves heard during the illegal appearance of a mimeographed magazine CASOVNIK (September 1979), wishing to make a "case" out of this petty provocation, and perhaps therefore they suggest to him that the literary magazine should develop into the center of the united opposition in Yugoslavia.

Djilas' road from a former "fanatic" communist to a fanatic anticommunist and enemy of our social system has followed a set course, characteristic of all the renegades of the workers and communist movement who lack even the most elementary feeling of patriotism.

We know that there exist enemies of socialism and socialist self-management, enemies of democratic development, national equality and the independence of our country. They have their roots in our social reality, but they also enjoy the strong support of narrow reactionary circles abroad. We struggle against such enemies ideologically, politically and with administrative means as well, without fear that by so struggling we may endanger any of the freedoms and democratic rights of our working man as a free citizen and self-manager which he needs so that he may perform the role in society guaranteed by our constitution. On the contrary, in the struggle against the enemies of our society we create conditions in which the freedom and creativity of our people will obtain its full expression. And therefore we shall not be swayed from resolutely persisting in our attitude by any wailing about an alleged danger to citizens' freedoms in our country. After all, our working people, all our citizens, demand this unreservedly.

BRIEFS

NIS 'SECURITY 80' EXERCISE--Several thousand people of Nis attended the "Security 80" security and self-protection demonstration exercise on 21 June. The exercise demonstrated effective operations of all aspects of security and self-protection in removing the consequences of an air attack. In addition to the security organs, the communal fire brigade and the Stanko Paunovic local community, members of some 10 civil defense teams from the Nis basic organizations of associated labor participated in the exercise. The most modern civil defense equipment, produced in our country, was used in the exercise. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jun 80 p 6 AU]

PERUVIAN, DUTCH AMBASSADORS--Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, yesterday received in separate visits Hugo Palma, newly appointed ambassador of the Republic of Peru to the SFRY, and Jo van der Valk, ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the SFRY, who is departing soon to take up a new post. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jun 80 p 8 AU]